ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL

33 Central Park West, New York City

Six Vital Things for Which the Ethical Culture School Stands:

1—*Experimental work:* New ideas tried out in every grade. Progressive, not radical.

2—*Scholarship:* Effort is made to cultivate serious intellectual standards.

3—*Philanthropic work:* Each grade has its own work, such as care of family or of a child in a foreign land. Teachers, children, and parents co-operate in the Neighborhood Service, including a kindergarten, classes in manual training, sewing, music and cooking, and recreation groups.

4—*Student government:* Beginning with the lowest grade, children share in the class, and later, school responsibilities, activities, and management.

5—*Democratic spirit:* A School without creed, class, or race prejudice. Free, part free, and full pay pupils on equal terms.

6—*Ethics teaching:* Direct instruction for the purpose of inculcating the ideals of personal life and the spirit of progressive citizenship.

For information *VISIT THE SCHOOL* or write to

FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Superintendent

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MASSACHUSETTS

Dean Academy

53rd year. Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, $350–450 per year. Special Course in Domestic Science. For catalogue and information address

ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt. D., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL

23 Highland St., Natick, Mass. A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston.

Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals.

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.

150-page catalogue free. Please address

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Dr. Esenwein Dept. 68 Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK

LEARN TO MAKE POTTERY

New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

CHARLES F. BINNS, Director. Write for catalogue.

School for Young Boys

THE MACKENZIE JUNIOR SCHOOL

with its **IDEAL SITUATION**

1,000 feet above sea level, on Lake Walton, offers rare opportunities for splendid physical development. Its staff of teachers, carefully selected for the training of boys under 14, insures the vital work of the early years being thoroughly done. And the Christian influence of the home life tends to develop the moral and spiritual character. *Sound preparation for all secondary schools.* All-year care if desired. Catalogue on request. **Monroe, Orange Co., New York.**

PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE

(18 miles from Philadelphia)

AMBLER, PA.

offers attractive course in Floriculture, Vegetable Gardening, Fruit Growing and Canning for the month of August. Write for circular. ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director.

BETHLEHEM BACH FESTIVAL

May 28—4 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Cantatas and Motet

May 29—2 p. m. and 4 p. m.
Mass in B Minor

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
Bethlehem, Pa.

BOYS' CAMPS

CAMP OXFORD OXFORD, MAINE

A Summer Camp for Boys. Twentieth Season. Two months of pleasure and profit. Booklet. A. F. Caldwell, A.M.

CAMP PENN

Valcour Island, Lake Champlain. 14th Season

Camp Penn long ago departed from the usual "eat, play and sleep" program. We have endeavored to develop the fine possibilities that too often lie latent in camps, possibilities making not only for more real pleasure but for direct benefit, and that will tend to bring out and to sustain individual initiative and resourcefulness!

500 acres. Resident physician. Highly trained staff, and interesting system. May we send our booklet?

CHAS. K. TAYLOR, M.A., Director, 9 W. 126th St., N. Y. City.

BOYS' CAMPS

CAMP KAHKOU

Allagash Lake, Via Kineo, Maine — *Twenty-Eighth Season*

Two hundred (200) miles of camping, canoeing, fishing, exploring down the famous Allagash River, through the Wilderness of Northern Maine. An experience a boy never forgets. For illustrated booklet *write*

SUMNER O. HOOPER, Morristown, New Jersey

Camp Chenango Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego Lake.

For boys. Boating, Swimming, Mountain Climbing, Tennis, Baseball, Basket-ball. Manual Training, Nature Study, Woodcraft, Gardening. Character Building. Tutoring. Best of food. 7th Season. *Rates moderate.* Write

A. D. LOVELAND, 251 Maple St., Brooklyn, New York.

Quan-ta-ba-cook

A summer camp for boys on Lake Quan-ta-ba-cook in the Maine woods, near Belfast, Maine. Season, July–August. Ages 8–16 years. Write for booklet.

H. PERCY HERMANSEN, Wilmington, Del.

ON MARTHAS VINEYARD

A camp with all the care of home for a few boys 8–13. 13 acre estate, private garden, hennery. Boating, bathing, fishing, athletics, tutoring. ARTHUR F. WINSLOW,
319 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

CAMP WONPOSET

Bantam Lake, Connecticut. A camp for young boys in the Berkshires. 100 miles from N. Y. City. Everything a boy can wish for. Write for camp book.

ROBERT E. TINDALE, 31 East 71st St., New York City, N. Y.

CAMP PISCATAQUIS Lobster Lake, Maine, via. **North East Carry.** EUGENE HAYDEN, Director.

Your boy deserves the best. This Camp offers to boys, 12–17, a 250 mile canoe trip under ideal conditions. Fishing, hiking, exploring. For new booklet with map, write

H. J. STORER, Sec'y, 74 Fayette St., Cambridge, (39) Mass.

KAMP KILL KARE

On Lake Champlain — **14th Season**

Recreation Camp for boys 8 to 16 — **Tutoring Camp for older boys**

Two distinct camps separated by a distance of five miles. Address RALPH F. PERRY,
85 No. Fullerton Avenue, Box K, Montclair, New Jersey.

GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP AREY FOR GIRLS LAKE KEUKA, N. Y. (8th season)

A camp in a spot chosen for its beauty and healthfulness, under the guidance of able and experienced directors; complete equipment, carefully restricted enrollment. A **real camp** that aims to develop sound minds, sound bodies, and broad characters. Mrs. ANDRÉ C. FONTAINE, 713 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHATTERING CLAM FALMOUTH, MASS.

A Camp for Little Girls. Charming cottage on Cape Cod shore. Open to a limited number of little girls. Camp life with advantages of personal care and home environment. Ten weeks' season, beginning June 23d. For circular address

MRS. DWIGHT F. MOWERY, Houlton, Maine.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

FRENCH

Summer course. Splendid opportunity to combine study and outdoor life. For information apply to the head of French Department of the Boothbay Harbor Art Colony,

Mr. JULES RUÉRAT, 40 Mann Ave., Newport, R. I.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses

YONKERS, NEW YORK

Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

The Outlook

Copyright, 1920, by The Outlook Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 125 May 12, 1920 No. 2

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Primary Elections 57

The New Democratic Leader in the Senate 57

May Day in Kansas 58

The Courts Uphold Governor Allen 58

Poland and the Ukraine 58

Mexico's Merry-Go-Round 59

Shall the Russian Bolshevist Government Be Recognized? 59

Our Oil Shortage 59

The Home of John Keats 60

The Death of Dr. Howard S. Bliss 60

Cartoons of the Week 61

A European College for Workingmen 62

Research in Labor and Social Problems .. 62

The New York Music School Settlement 62

An Educational Leader 63

The Bluejackets Enjoy Shore Leave 63

On Platforms and Candidates 63

The Open Shop 64

The King of May Be 64

Some Reasons Why the New York Legislature Attracts National Concern 65
By Frederick M. Davenport

Barnard College for Women 67

Save the Child for America 68

Why Not Be Your Own Retailer? 70
By Hugh J. Hughes

A Farmer's View of Labor and Living .. 72
By David Buffum

The Proof (Poem) 74
By Dorothy Leonard

Exit the Maid 74
By May Ellis Nichols

Current Events Illustrated 75

The Book Table:
A Bluff English Seaman 80
The New Books 81

This Week's Outlook: A Weekly Outline Study of Current Events 82
By J. Madison Gathany

Exit the Old-Time Type of Teacher; Enter the Modern Type with Modern Ideas .. 84
By E. V. Laughlin

Financial Department 86

By the Way 94

The Black Sunbonnet (Poem) 96
By Ann Cobb

The Hero of Kut 96
By One Who Knows Him

BY SUBSCRIPTION $5.00 A YEAR. Single copies 15 cents
For foreign subscription to countries in the Postal Union, $6.56

Address all communications to

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENESEO JAM KITCHEN

The housewife who considers economy will find that because of the scarcity and high price of sugar and of labor, it costs less in money and effort to buy Geneseo Jam Kitchen products than to put them up in her own kitchen. These delicacies are made from fresh fruit under sanitary conditions. In enamel-lined tins.

Apricot, Grape, Grape Fruit, Orange, Peach, Pear, Pear and Quince, Plum and Quince Jams. 26-oz. tins, **$5.00** per doz.; 14-oz. tins, **$3.50** per doz.

Blackberry and Raspberry Jams. 26-oz tins, **$6.60** per doz.; 14-oz. tins, **$5.00** per doz.

Strawberry Jam. 14-oz. tins, **$5.00** per doz.

Sold in dozen or half-dozen lots.

PURE CLOVER HONEY—**In glass.** 1 doz. 5-oz., **$3.85**; 1 doz. 14-oz., **$5.00.** Also quart and half gallon sizes.

Prices f. o. b. Geneseo.

For sale by leading grocers, or write for list of all varieties put up in glass, and, in order to insure a supply, place orders now for early fall delivery.

Miss Ellen H. North
Geneseo, N. Y.

The Blessings of Our Knowledge and of Our Ignorance in Regard to the Future State *A Sermon by*
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE
Reprinted for gratuitous distribution
Address Miss L. Freeman Clarke, 5 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

Accountancy
and Business Administration

Pace Institute, through its daytime and evening Courses in Accountancy and Business Administration, gives ambitious men and women market value as certified public accountants, controllers, cost analysts, tax specialists, treasurers and general executives.

A special nine weeks' Summer Day Course begins July 7. This course will be of interest to high school and college graduates planning to enter Accountancy or Business, and to teachers. A limited number of scholarships are available to teachers without charge. Send for Bulletin O.

Pace Institute
Hudson Terminal 30 Church Street
NEW YORK

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
27th year CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Offers a three years' course of General Hospital Training with affiliation for Pediatrics and Obstetrics in New York and Syracuse. The Course includes besides general Medical and Surgical training, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, occupational therapy, laboratory technique, special dietetic instruction in the modern study and treatment of nutritional disorders, and doctor's office work.

Next class admitted Sept. first.

The School Prospectus will be mailed on application addressed to the Superintendent.

Fares, please!!

The word "fare" has slipped and skidded from its older, warmer, truer meaning.

In stage-coach days, the driver was "host" and the travelers his "fares." Now "fare" has come to mean money.

In fact, for the last 20 years it has become the car rider's equivalent for a nickel.

From a clean seat in a modern electric street car, in its warmth, speed and cleanliness, we may dream back to dustier, colder days, when stout $2.50 shoes nestled on a straw-strewn flooring. Then any ride was uncertain in time. Cars came each hour instead of every five minutes, and puffing steam dummies unerringly shot cinders between father's neck and his inflammable collar.

But this is all gone—all except the tradition that "fare" is unfair when it strays from its old crony, the five-cent piece.

There was a time when a good cigar or a railway track spike could be had two for 10 cents.

Once copper wire and beef steak cost 12 cents a pound; a dollar bought a good hat, a real shirt, a hotel room or a day's work in track labor.

Nothing is left of all this—except the habit of thinking of "fare" as money, instead of in its old meaning—*one who is cared for by a host for pay.*

Let us remember that a penniless host must needs be a poor one.

Let us think about the relation of electric railways and ourselves as mutual—each with definite obligations.

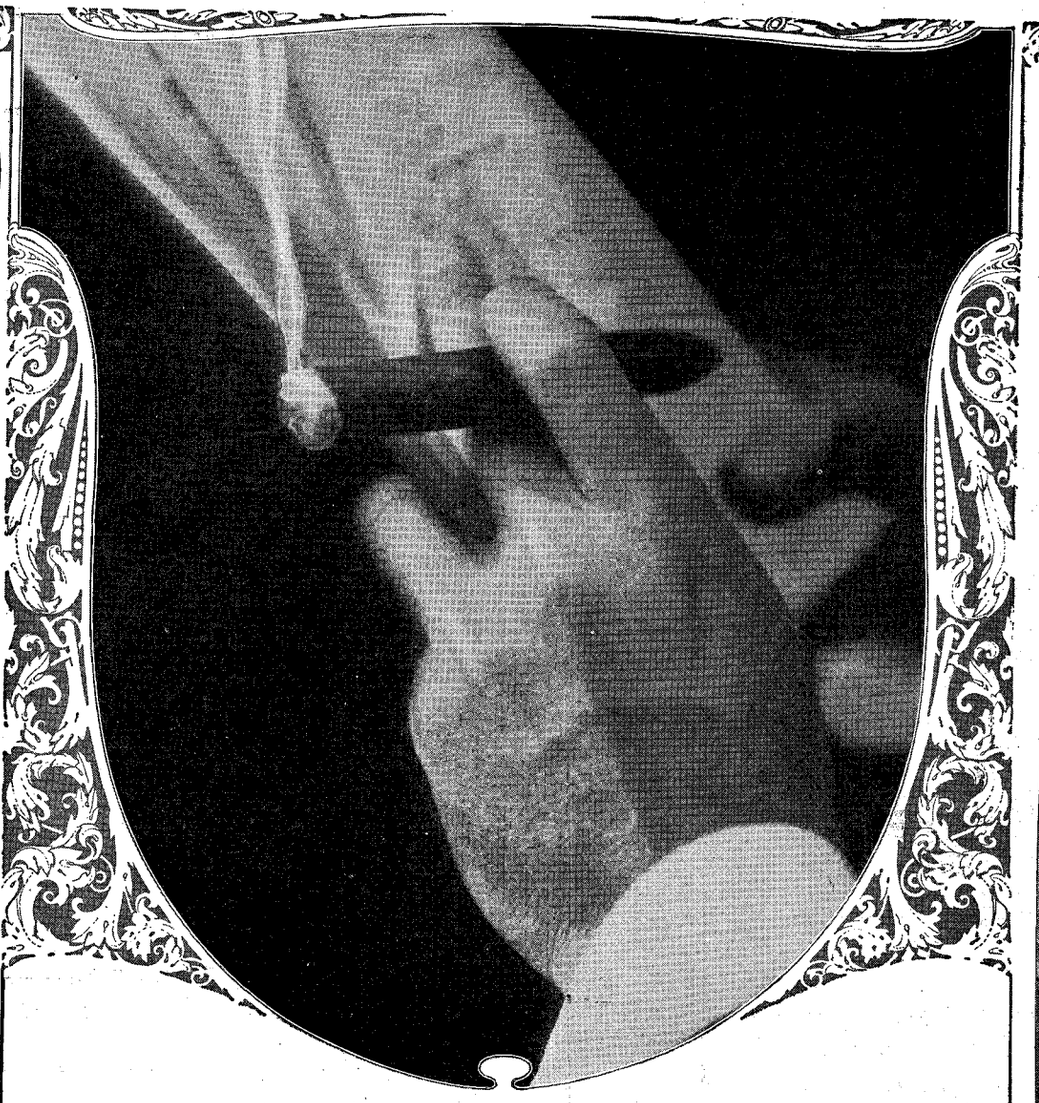
When adjustments are made, let's make them on the basis of a reasonable return for the service rendered—the old true basis of host and fare.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 1. *Western Electric—an organization whose products and services apply alike to all fields where electricity is used—in the power plant, in the shop, on the farm and in the home.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Good news about Full Havana Filler

ROBT. BURNS is "good news" all the way through, from his *full Havana filler* to his imported Sumatra wrapper.

He's still being made according to the "good faith" formula which means so much to modern smokers. Here it is:

Robt. Burns' Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. His neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

The better class of dealers gladly testify to Robt. Burns' high standing in their several communities. They'll tell you (from their own experiences) how unwise it is to offer "just-as-goods" to men who have an understanding with this modern full-Havana-filled cigar.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
DEPENDABLE CIGARS
119 West 40th Street, New York City

ROBT. BURNS
Invincible
(Actual Size)
2 for 25c
(13c for 1)
Box of 50—$5.75

Robt. Burns Cigar

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE *LATELY*?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

MAY 12, 1920

X PRIMARY ELECTIONS

PRIMARY elections for delegates to the National Conventions have lately taken place in six States, in addition to those already reported in these pages—California (26 delegates), Indiana (30 delegates), Maryland (16 delegates), Massachusetts (35 delegates), New Jersey (28 delegates), and Ohio (48 delegates). In five of these States the leading Republican Presidential candidate, Leonard Wood, has added to his steadily increasing prestige.

In Maryland the only men on the Republican side as candidates for the Presidential vote were Leonard Wood and Hiram Johnson. Senator Johnson was defeated by a vote of two to one. No Democratic candidates filed nomination certificates in Maryland, and the delegation to the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco will thus go uninstructed.

In Massachusetts, while the result was ostensibly a victory for a deservedly favorite son," namely, Governor Calvin Coolidge, six delegates were elected who were pledged to Leonard Wood as candidate for President, and it is believed that most, if not all, of the State delegation's vote would be transferred to the Wood column in the event that the balloting shows no potential chance for Governor Coolidge. The Democratic result, like Maryland's, was not noteworthy.

In New Jersey the candidates on the Republican side were Leonard Wood and Hiram Johnson; the result showed that General Wood had obtained nineteen delegates and Senator Johnson nine. The Johnson forces named several counties in which they alleged errors had been made, and applied for a recount. Chief Justice Gummere, of the State Supreme Court, prescribed $50,000 as a guaranty of expense if the results should not disprove the accuracy of the election figures. As an evidence of their desire for a square deal, the Wood forces immediately offered to bear half the expense of the recount. In New Jersey the "Big Four" and virtually all of the district delegates are pledged to the candidacy of Governor Edwards.

In Ohio the Wood campaigners have been criticised for alleged effrontery in entering a State which had so favorite a son as Senator Harding was supposed to be. Despite this, the returns show that Senator Harding will have hardly more than thirty-nine of the forty-eight delegates from Ohio, the Wood forces having won the rest. As the combined vote for Wood, Johnson, and Hoover is greater than that for Harding, he becomes a minority candidate in his own State. Equally interesting was the Democratic vote; it put Governor Cox emphatically in the running for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

As we go to press with this issue of The Outlook the complete returns from California have not been received, but it is apparent that Senator Johnson has won both as to the number of delegates and the popular vote. It is reported that he has carried the State by a hundred thousand majority. If that is so, it is a very real victory, for Senator Johnson was opposed by a very strong and fairly well organized sentiment for Mr. Hoover in California which really took the form of a challenge, and which, in fact, carried the southern part of the State. We do not think that the outcome of the California primary will add much to Senator Johnson's already recognized strength as a candidate, but it shows that he is still strongly in the running, and that Mr. Hoover, in spite of his loyal support, is not going to be the overwhelming popular figure at Chicago, as some of his California supporters anticipated. In the next issue of The Outlook we shall give a fuller report of this unusual and interesting contest by first-hand observers. On the Democratic side there was no contest in California.

The Indiana primary was not so spectacular as that in California, but it was probably more important in its bearing on the National Convention, for it is the only State in which the four principal Republican Presidential candidates—Leonard Wood, Hiram Johnson, Governor Lowden, and Senator Harding—were formal contestants. All four personally campaigned throughout the State. It was felt that in Indiana they had a fairly good chance to show how they stood in relation to each other in an open popular primary in a typical State. Incomplete returns give the victory to Leonard Wood, Senator Johnson coming next, followed by Governor Lowden, and then by Senator Harding. The Indiana primary law, however, provides that unless some one candidate gets a majority of all the votes cast the result is not binding and the delegates are to go to the Convention uninstructed.

These primary contests make it clear that the Presidential primary system needs some kind of modification or the prolonged bitterness of the contests is likely to break up two-party government up into groups and factions as with the French system. It would be very desirable, if it could be accomplished, to have Presidential primaries in all the States held on the same day and under common conditions and regulations. This would mitigate, even if it did not wholly obviate, some of the useless cost and much of the bitterness which have characterized the primaries this year.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE SENATE

SINCE the death of Senator Martin, of Virginia, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has been acting as minority leader in the United States Senate. The Democratic caucus has now elected Senator Underwood, of Alabama, leader. During the discussion in the Senate of the Peace Treaty with Germany Mr. Hitchcock's prestige suffered some eclipse, and he voluntarily retired from the contest. It had been fought out on the issue of Mr. Hitchcock's apparent policy of never acting without the President's approval and Mr. Underwood's position that the Democrats should act independently of the President. This policy was in line with a speech made by Senator Underwood two years ago in which he declared himself to be against one-man control, and warned the Senate against creating an autocracy by unbounded grants of power.

Mr. Underwood's election affords an opportunity, not only to independent Democrats, but also to independent Republicans. These two forces should be able to get together on reservations to the Peace Treaty that will secure the support of the two-thirds vote required for ratification; that is to say, Mr. Underwood should undertake to "line up" the Democratic Senators for a compromise on reservations while the Republican "mild reservationists" work among the majority members. Mr. Underwood has great common sense, discretion, and moderation. He is more independent than many are. If he follows his own judgment and is willing frankly to avow his own views, he should do much towards bringing the whole Treaty issue to a happy conclusion by inducing Democrats and Republicans alike to shake off partisan trammels and to support a united policy, then to request the President to return the Treaty for their ratification with their Americanizing reservations.

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, fifty-eight years ago, and educated at the Uni-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

versity of Virginia, Oscar W. Underwood did not go to Alabama, the State he now represents, until years later. He represents the northern part of the State, "the New South" rather than the "old line region."

Mr. Underwood's course as a member both of the House of Representatives and of the Senate would indicate that he is of Presidential size.

MAY DAY IN KANSAS

RECENT events have brought the name of Henry Justin Allen prominently to the fore. Mr. Allen has been a newspaper editor; he is the owner and manager of the Wichita "Daily Beacon." He is fifty-one years old. He has been a forceful element in Kansas life. In 1912 he was floor leader of the Chicago Progressive Convention. During the war he was a Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. worker. He noted and commented on the losses caused by our shortage of airplanes, artillery support, and other war machinery. He also protested particularly against the War Department's delay in advising relatives and friends of the casualties sustained.

While he was still in Europe Kansas Republicans nominated him for Governor. He was elected. He arrived home, it has been said, just in time to doff his Y. M. C. A. uniform and get into a black coat for his inauguration.

As was expected, he has made a notable Governor. His term of office has been marked by at least two innovations. The first was the Governor's idea of transforming the first day of May, which has become more and more a day of mob violence, into something quite different. In his proclamation for a new observance of the day Governor Allen said:

> An organized group of radical agitators is threatening the foundations of organized society. . . . To the end that people may have the opportunity publicly to demonstrate their Americanism and their determination to uphold it against the vicious assaults of radicalism and internationalism, I hereby designate and set aside Saturday, May 1, as "American Day," and recommend that the day be observed in all the cities and towns of Kansas.

The result has been that in Kansas, instead of demonstrations favoring Anarchism, Bolshevism, and Communism, the citizens enjoyed an inspiring and constructive "American Day programme."

THE COURTS UPHOLD GOVERNOR ALLEN

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S other innovation was his establishment of an Industrial Court. In the New York "Tribune" he thus explained how it came about:

> We made an investigation of the strata comprising the State. As the top stratum we found one and one-half per cent of the population made up of the big employers. The bottom stratum, comprising five and one-half per cent, was composed of labor. In between was a stratum composed of the remaining ninety-three per cent. That ninety-three per cent is US.
>
> With the passage of the Adamson Law labor became a contestant for the honor of the upper stratum; but we, you and I and the rest of us in the same walk of life, haven't moved. We remain the middle stratum. We are an immense, good-natured, inarticulate mass. We are utterly submerged. The upper stratum and the lower stratum whack each other over our shoulders. They starve us. They freeze us. They subject us to every inconvenience as to travel and communication.
>
> Well, our good nature reached its limit when the operators and coal miners fell out and quit producing coal just at the moment when a blizzard hit the State. Thousands of our women and children were in actual danger of freezing and starving to death. Then the nine-tenths upheaved.

(C) Paul Thompson

GOVERNOR HENRY J. ALLEN, OF KANSAS

The Governor appealed to the citizens to run the mines with volunteer labor. Within twenty-four hours ten thousand men responded. They produced sufficient coal to relieve the emergency. This done, the Governor set about to prevent a similar situation. He submitted to the Legislature his plan for a Court of Industrial Relations. The Legislature immediately passed a bill to incorporate labor unions and to authorize the new court to penalize persons found guilty of conspiracy to halt the production of food, fuel, or clothing, or the transportation of any of these products. The judges were given power to act on their own initiative on the petition of ten citizens or on the complaint of either party to a controversy regarding working conditions. In case either party refuses to accede to the court's rulings the court may take over and operate particular industries affected in the na of the State.

The act was fought by both labor a capital, especially by labor. On April Judge Curran upheld the act and gran an injunction forbidding local union o cials from calling a strike. The Fourtee Amendment to the Constitution, he sa does not curtail the State's police pow indeed, the State had never surrende any part of that power to safeguard health, morals, and general welfare of citizens. "A great deal has been said the divine right to strike," added Judge; "the divine right to strike wh it affects the health and welfare of public must be relegated to the rea where the divine right of kings has bc sent."

This decision indicates that as a p neer in solving labor problems Her Justin Allen would seem to have earr the gratitude of Americans not only Kansas but also throughout the count

POLAND AND THE UKRAINE

A STARTLING reminder of the f that, while *the* war is over, war not over, is found in the recent reports extensive advances and victories by Polish army against the Bolshevist troo While reports that the Poles have ac ally occupied the important town military center of Kiev are not confirm as we write, they have certainly reacl the outlying defenses around the c The comparative magnitude of this ca paign is indicated by the claim made fr Warsaw that the Poles have taken 25,(prisoners. Strategists believe that the objective the Poles have in mind is Ode on the Black Sea, and that their pres advance eastward is with the object cutting off any reinforcement from Bol evist Russia which might interfere w this project.

The attempts not long ago to reach agreement between Poland and Leni Government have so far fallen throu apparently because both sides dema too much. It is even inferred in so directions that the peace negotiati were not very sincere on either side.

If the great nations among the Al are doing anything effective to stop warfare in and around and affect Ukrainia, either through their Supre Council or through the League of Natic there are in evidence no encouraging c sequences.

The Ukraine—that is, the great ma ity of people and leaders in the Ukrain undoubtedly wants its independence. distrusts not only Bolshevist Russia also the Poles, and while the All-R sian forces of Denikine were in the fi the Ukrainian anti-Bolsheviki distrus

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hat movement also, and with some reason f it is a fact that one chief cause of Denikine's collapse was his attempted ostilities toward the Ukrainian army of General Simon Petlura, who stood for Ukrainian independence from all outside ggression. The present advance of the Poles is with the avowed object of expelling "foreign invaders" (that is, Russian Bolsheviki) from the Ukraine. It herefore has large support from Ukrainian advocates of national independence.

The Ukraine has been in an exceedngly difficult and divided condition, what vith the Moscow Government claiming ule over it, the All-Russian movement not n sympathy with its independence, and he Poles anxious as to what the Ukraine night mean to Poland if it becomes a uffer state between Poland and Russia. Hence we find some Ukrainian forces ighting with the Poles and others susaining the forces of Lenine. There are trong reasons why it is improbable that ny Russian government would consider he separation of the Ukraine from Russia, because of the tremendous imortance to Russia of an outlet to the Black Sea and its natural desire to conrol such great centers of trade as Kiev n the north and Odessa, two hundred niles south of Kiev, on the Black Sea.

Whatever may be the outcome of these tartling advances of the armies of Genral Pilsudski, the President of Poland, who is heading in person this military novement, it is certain that the question f the relations of Russia proper, the Ukraine, and Bessarabia have a very erious bearing on the final settlement of Europe. If the great Allies are now in ccord, as the San Remo conference delared, they have here a matter for iplomacy and firm action of the utmost nportance.

MEXICO'S MERRY-GO-ROUND

THIS is the year of a Presidential election in Mexico, which accounts or the present unrest there. There is o cause for alarm; the Mexicans are nerely engaged in selecting their Chief Executive in their usual manner.

It is now nearly a month since the tate of Sonora defiantly announced its ecession from Carranza-governed Mexico. nstead of having to defend themselves gainst the wrath of Carranza the Sorans have been able to take the offenve; they have captured the capital of ne neighboring State of Sinaloa. Other ebels, in alliance with the Sonorans, ave captured the capital of Chihuahua, nd, in fact, the revolt has spread rapidly roughout Mexico. There have been uttering evidences of it within a few iles of the national palace, and the umber of States in open defiance of Venustiano Carranza is now variously reported at from five to fifteen. In refusing to recognize the Carranza edict declaring closed the border ports held by the rebels the United States has lent a certain moral support to the secessionists.

The trouble was caused by a conflict between the ambitions of the Obregon and the Carranza factions. General Alvaro Obregon is the man who first broke the tradition of Villa invincibility. He was loyal to Carranza until the former "First Chief" picked Ambassador Bonillas—rather than Obregon—to succeed Carranza to the Presidency. Sonora is Obregon's State, and the Sonorans wanted to vote for Obregon. But the

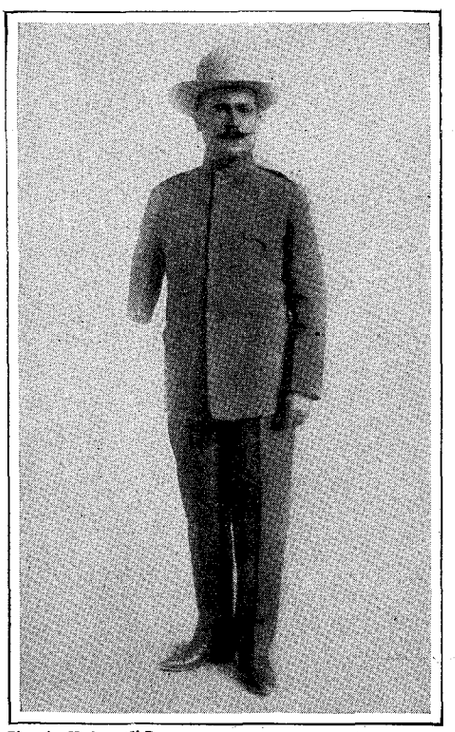


Photo by Hadeur, El Paso
GENERAL OBREGON

Carranza machine was taking good care to arrange for a nominal Bonillas victory at the Sonora polls. So Sonora revolted.

Señor Bonillas has just renounced his candidacy for the Presidency, a tacit admission that the Carranza machine is beaten. This leaves few visible obstacles to Obregon's ambition. Villa's attitude is uncertain, and Villa can always get together enough bandits to maintain a lively side-show in his own territory, Chihuahua and Durango. Villa has promised the Sonorans to keep Carranza so busy in Chihuahua that he cannot invade Sonora from the east. But Villa's normal attitude is "agin' the Government," and in the event of the "election" of Obregon as President it is doubtful if the man who whipped Villa in the battle of Celaya could count long on the loyalty of his former enemy.

Men familiar with the political mysteries of Mexico declare that the Carranza machine is broken. There is little personal animosity toward the old man of Coahuila. As Mexican leaders go, Venustiano Carranza has been exceptionally steadfast, exceptionally honest. It is the men in the groups around Carranza who are hated by the factions in revolt.

All Mexican political leaders, however, realize the importance of settling their squabbles as soon as possible. It will not do, they say, to give the "imperialistic" Republicans, if they should win the forthcoming American election, any further pretexts for launching the dreaded "intervention."

SHALL THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT BE RECOGNIZED?

RECENTLY, in response to the query "Ought we to recognize the present Russian Government?" one of the minor Presidential candidates replied: "I don't see that we can do anything else."

Despite the present Administration's refusal to recognize the Huerta Government in Mexico and the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica, our historic policy has been to recognize a *de facto* Government when it is stable enough to protect our citizens and their property, without inquiring into the particular morality or immorality of its establishment. We did that when we recognized the French Government set up by the French Revolution. So at the present time the primary question before us is: Does the Bolshevist Government amply protect our citizens and their property in Russia?

Until it does we cannot recognize it. But even if it did, we should still have to face the fact that it is not only founded on economic fallacies which civilization exists to destroy, but it is also the center of propaganda seeking to convert the whole world to such fallacies. Our Government recently published a memorandum dealing with the formation of and relation between the Russian Communist party and the Communist Internationale. The memorandum clearly and conclusively showed their common object to be the creation of a "World Soviet Republic" by international revolution.

OUR OIL SHORTAGE

MOTORING for pleasure bids fair to become a recreation within the reach of only the extremely rich, unless a new fuel is discovered to take the place of gasoline. The Secretary of the Interior has just made public statistics which show that this country is really in a rather alarming condition in regard to petroleum. Although the United States produced six million barrels of oil in March, 1920, in excess of what it produced in March, 1919, it consumed last

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

month nearly twelve million barrels more than in the same month a year ago. Secretary Payne says that this "means that the United States is now using more oil each month than the whole world used in the whole year of 1885. These are facts that must be faced by every citizen who uses any petroleum product, whether fuel oil, gasoline, or lubricating oil, and these figures likewise raise questions of public policy, for in this matter of oil the United States is certainly living beyond its means."

Secretary Payne's declaration is substantiation of the statement of the seriousness of our situation made by The Outlook's staff correspondent, Gregory Mason, in the article entitled "America's Empty Oil Barrel," which was published in The Outlook of March 31. This article has evoked considerable comment. One gentleman has written us who seems to think that our correspondent's report that the British had gained control of the lion's share of the world's petroleum was "a part . . . of the propaganda . . . designed to pry the Allies apart and to create distrust between them."

As a matter of fact, within three weeks after the publication of this article in The Outlook Sir E. Mackay Edgar, a British financier with oil interests, wrote an article in the London "Times" in which he cheerfully explained to his countrymen that so far as petroleum is concerned "the British position is impregnable."

"Apart from Mexico," Sir Mackay Edgar says, "it is almost a case of the British first and the rest of the world nowhere. I should say that two-thirds of the improved fields of Central and South America are in British hands. In Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador a decisive and really overwhelming majority of the petroleum concessions are held by British subjects. They will be developed by British capital. . . .

"We shall have to wait a few years before the full advantages of the situation shall begin to be reaped, but that that harvest eventually will be a great one there can be no manner of doubt. To the tune of many millions of pounds a year America before very long will have to purchase from British companies and to pay for in dollar currency, in progressively increasing proportion, the oil she cannot do without and is no longer able to furnish from her own stores. I estimate that if their present curve of consumption, especially of high-grade products, is maintained Americans in ten years will be under the necessity of importing five hundred million barrels of oil yearly at two dollars a barrel, a very low figure, and that means an annual payment of one billion dollars per annum, most if not all of which will find its way into British pockets. If there are pessimists left in the United Kingdom, I confidently invite them to put that in their pipes and smoke it.

"Oil men of the United States have been aware of the situation for a good deal more than a year, but Congress and the country have slumbered. The average man was vaguely aware that America was a huge oil tank, and . . . has taken it for granted that oil was as inexhaustible a product as apples. Unhappily for him, but happily for us, his eyes have been opened too late."

The discovery of a fuel to take the place of gasoline is something which now may well engage the attention of the inventive brains of the country.

THE HOME OF JOHN KEATS

NEWSPAPER despatches announce that one of the houses in which John Keats lived at Hampstead, England, is about to be thrown upon the market as "an eligible building site." A committee which includes Viscount Bryce and Sir James Barrie has been formed with the object of raising funds for the purchase of this house and its maintenance as a memorial to the tragic figure who once lived within its walls. The Inn of the Swan and Hoop in London, where Keats was born in 1795, has disappeared; so also has his first home in Hampstead; so the building which it is now hoped to purchase remains almost the last physical link with the life of Keats. Nor does even this house have such definite associations with Keats as one might wish to find in a building to be devoted to memorial purposes. Keats, who died in his twenty-sixth year, just a hundred years ago next February, lived too brief and too shifting a life to leave the imprint of his personality upon any definite locality. Enfield, Dean Street and St. Thomas's Street in London, Hampstead, the Isle of Wight, Margate, Canterbury, Oxford, Burford Bridge, and Winchester all knew the presence of this lyric genius before, in 1820, he left for Italy, never to return. There is, however, at Hampstead already a nucleus of relics of John Keats, and if this collection can be placed in a suitable memorial building it will be a deed for which all lovers of poetry will be grateful.

(C) Keystone View Co.

THE HOME OF JOHN KEATS, NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH, ENGLAND

THE DEATH OF DR. HOWARD S. BLISS

AS we go to press the announcement is made of the death of the Rev. Howard S. Bliss at Saranac Lake in his sixtieth year. Even if he were not a distinguished figure in the world of Christian education, his death would have come with great sorrow to the staff of The Outlook, for he was a personal friend of long standing of more than one of its members. He was born in Syria of a missionary family of distinction; was educated in this country; was graduated from Amherst College in 1882 and from the Union Theological Seminary of New York in 1887; obtained through his brilliant work a traveling fellowship and studied at Oxford, Göttingen, and Berlin; became an associate of Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, in the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in 1890; in 1894 assumed the pastorate of a Congregational church in Montclair, New Jersey; and in 1902 returned to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

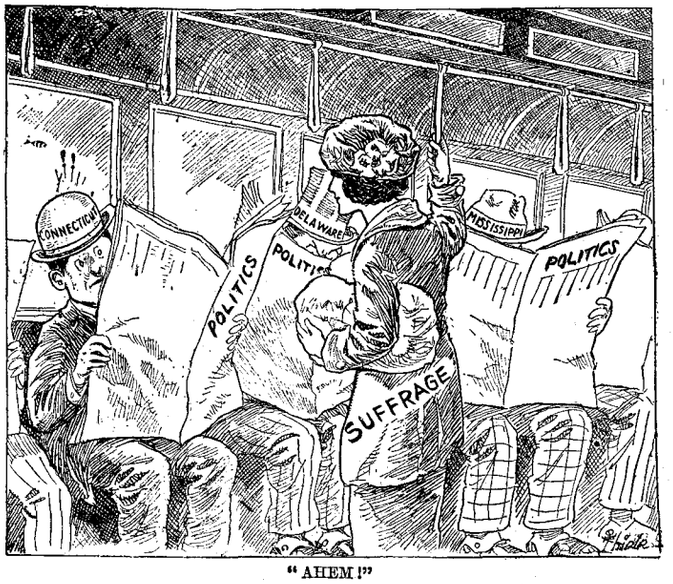
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Cassel in the New York Evening World

Copyright, 1920, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World)

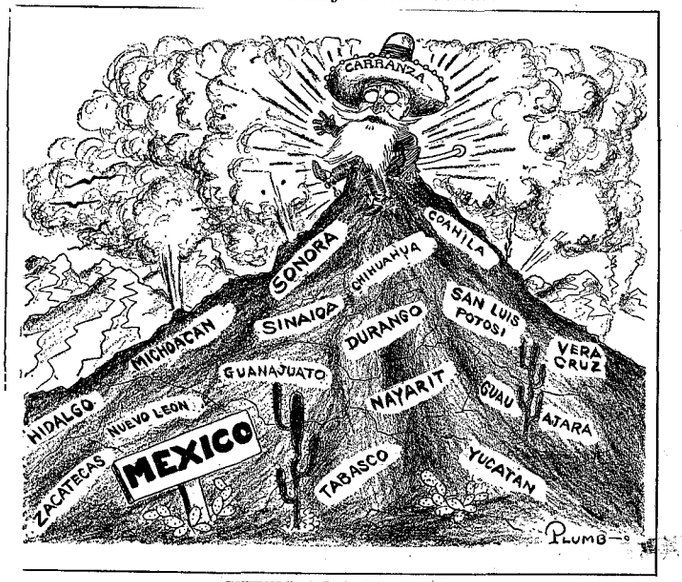
THE CHAIN HOLDS!

Thiele in the Sioux City Tribune



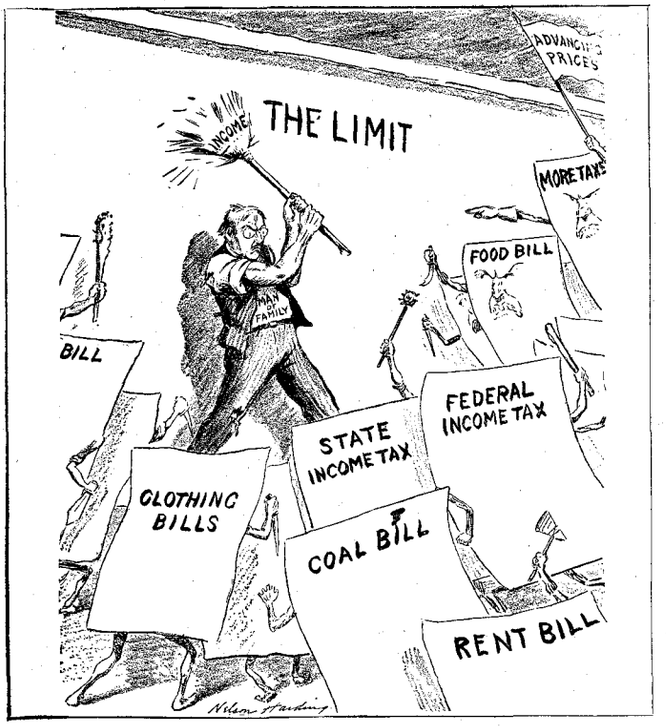
"AHEM!"

Plumb in the Chicago Drovers' Journal



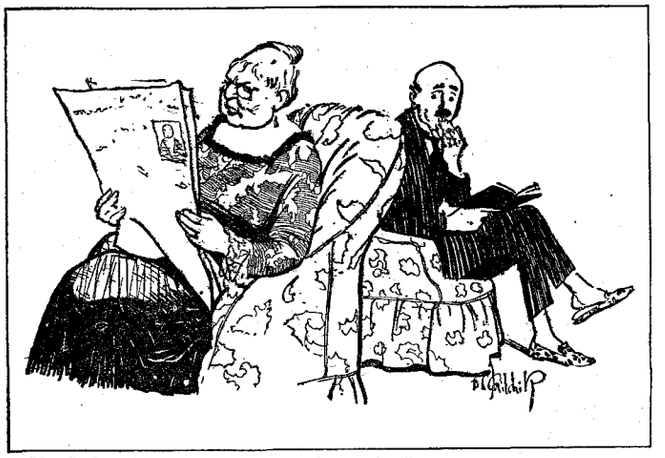
SITTING ON A VOLCANO

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



WITH HIS BACK TO THE WALL

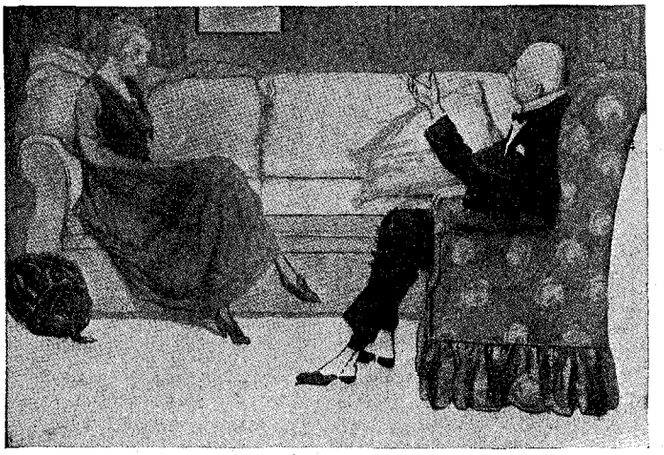
From London Opinion



Mrs. Peck: "Divorce seems very easy in America!"

Mr. Peck: "Yes, dear; you see they must have some advantage, to make up for prohibition."

Robinson in the Passing Show (London)



"John, I wish Ethel would give that young man some encouragement. He'd make a splendid husband."

"Have you tried telling her he's a worthless vagabond and that she's never to speak to him again?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Syria to succeed his father as the President of the American College in Beirût, a position which he held from that day until his death.

Although Dr. Bliss had a superb physique, it is probable that the great responsibilities resting upon him during the European war as the head of an institution in the Turkish Empire, as well as the privations which he undoubtedly endured, undermined his health, which nearly a year ago began to show signs of breaking down. But he kept on working until the very last, and never relaxed in his characteristic cheerfulness and hopeful energy. The college in Beirût under his administration has grown to be one of the important educational institutions of the Near East, and Howard Bliss's name was widely known and greatly respected throughout that entire territory by people of diverse religious faiths and of diverse racial prejudices. He was an honor to his country in the various important international relations which he maintained for many years.

In the next issue of The Outlook we shall give a pen portrait of his personality and character by Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose working associate he was for four years and who had been his intimate friend since his undergraduate days.

A EUROPEAN COLLEGE FOR WORKINGMEN

EUROPE is not only turning to the United States for help and sympathy in its financial and industrial regeneration, but also for aid in new educational enterprises which have grown out of the great war. We have already reported in these pages the activities of the French at the Universities of Lille and Strasbourg in which they hope for American co-operation. Denmark now desires to enlist the sympathetic interest of Americans in the establishment of an "International People's College" near Copenhagen. A group of distinguished Danish educators and professional men have formed an organization for the establishment of a really new kind of college, the object of which, according to the prospectus, "would be to gather pupils from various countries, especially such as belong to and represent the working classes."

The organizers believe that Denmark is peculiarly fitted to be the situation of such a college because of its geographical position, of its neutrality during the war, of the fact that it is a small nation, and because Denmark was the first modern nation to establish a people's high school system. The Danish Folk High School provides a means of higher education for young peasant farmers. These folk schools for farmers have been a great factor in developing the co-operative movement in agriculture, for which Denmark is justly famous. The proposed Danish People's College will carry this folk education still further, so as to include not only agricultural workers, but workers in urban industries. If the plan were conceived merely for the benefit of the Danish people, the projectors would not ask England and America, as they are now doing, for aid; but it is believed that this people's college will be of real international benefit. The Danish committee say:

> The plan has been drawn up with the idea of helping to establish a better understanding among the nations, and it is thought that the drawing together of young men of various nationalities in a college of this kind will act as a useful link between different countries and so serve this purpose.

RESEARCH IN LABOR AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

THERE is now an exchange of students and teachers among the institutions of purely intellectual learning, such as is manifested by the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford, or the exchange of French, British, and American university professors. This interesting Danish plan has in mind a similar exchange of students among the wage-workers and those interested in the complicated social problems resulting from the war, such, for example, as the settlement workers. The projectors hope to get their sociological students chiefly from America.

The new Danish college will be wholly non-sectarian, but it hopes to be pervaded with the religious, fraternal spirit which has made the Folk High School in Denmark so powerful an influence, and in a similar way has made the Y. M. C. A. movement in the United States exceedingly effective. In other words, the college means to be religious without being pietistic.

Among the subjects which will be common to all the students are languages, psychology, history, sociology, and hygiene; but students in agriculture will have the benefit of the Danish Government agricultural experimental schools, and there will be provision made for various kinds of work for students who need to pay their own way, especially in gardening, in pursuance of the methods which have made Tuskegee and Hampton so successful in our own country.

The plan is heartily indorsed by various British university and labor leaders, and, as we have already said, has behind it some of the soundest and most influential Danish educationalists and men of affairs. There is now visiting the United States in the interest of this project a Danish gentleman, Mr. Peter Manniche, Principal of the High School and Study Circle Union in Copenhagen. Those i terested may obtain further informatic in this country by addressing him at t Students' Bureau of the America Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West Fo t second Street, New York.

American readers of recent remin cential literature in this country w have enjoyed the delightful recollectio of Madame Hegermann Lindencrone, t American wife of the former Dani Ambassador to the United States, w be interested to know that their son, M Cai Hegermann Lindencrone, Secreta of the Board of Education in Denmar is one of the organizers of this new pc ple's college and is its present chairma

THE NEW YORK MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

AT Aeolian Hall in New York Ci recently the patrons and friends the Music School Settlement of Ea Third Street were given their annu treat in music by the senior and eleme tary orchestras of the school at the spri festival concert. The honors of conduc ing were divided between Mr. Melz Chaffee and Miss Fannie Rosenth There was a varied programme of mu —orchestra ensembles, 'cello solos, viol solos, vocal and piano solos, and a cho with orchestra accompaniment. The cl rus, composed of young men and you women, sang very beautifully "The Plai of the People," by the Russian compos Moussorgsky.

The pupils' ardent love of music a their earnest endeavor to interpret t spirit of the masters whom they ho ored that afternoon—Bach, Hand Haydn, Dvorák, Mozart—would dou less have been as pleasing to those gr fathers of music, could they have hea the concert, as it was to those prese Indeed, in the playing of some of t soloists one could almost foresee a pos ble musical future. One number t especially delighted the audience was t playing of Bach's Minuet for the pia by a little girl of six years with the g tures and touch of a grown-up arti Not only the friends and patrons, b the entertainers themselves, spent most enjoyable afternoon. Even the bu tuning of the instruments produced pleasing effect, and one could sympath a little with the preference of that anci mandarin of China for whom "once up a time" a great concert was given. T artists had played their choicest mu and when the mandarin was asked wh number he liked best, he answered t the number he enjoyed most was not the programme. The players were p zled and prepared to play all over aga In tuning up their instruments to rep the programme the mandarin said, "W

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

u are playing now is what I liked st."

The Music School Settlement is doing great work, made possible by its gener- s patrons. While music is one of its eat attractions, the Settlement is also a ıter of Americanization. In these days unrest it is quite refreshing to see e spirit of co-operation between these ildren of foreign lands and the men d women who with self-sacrifice and votion give much of their time and ans to the work of education through e of the great fine arts. Those con- cted with the school will doubtless be ıd to send full information about the rk of the school to inquirers, and con- butions towards its support will be lcomed by the Treasurer, Mr. Frank Simmons, Music School Settlement, East Third Street, New York.

EDUCATIONAL LEADER

WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL, Superintendent Emeritus of the New rk City schools, died on May 3, at the e of sixty-eight. As an educational ministrator his influence and methods ıdered him a man of National impor- ıce in the great profession of teaching. is was recognized by the National ucation Association in making him its esident, and also by various other non- al honors that came to him. Born in land, he began to teach at an early ; Scotland, through the University of sgow, gave him a broad education; erica trained him in journalism, for he at one time managing editor of the ooklyn "Times." It is recalled that in editorial work he paid special atten- to the discussion of educational prob- s, and his lectures in the Brooklyn h schools while he was still a news- er man brought him into close touch h the New York school organization.

Dr. Maxwell's great opportunity came en the welding together of "Greater w York" made necessary the unifying extension of the school work of the oughs. He had already served as ooklyn's Superintendent of Schools; 1898 he became Superintendent of ools for the new and enormous New rk City; he held this exceedingly im- tant office for ten years, and was then red on full salary as Superintendent eritus.

Among his notable achievements were securing through laws of the present irable training schools, and the ex- sion of the high school system from a le and struggling weakling to a sturdy efficient maturity. Dr. Maxwell was sistent, aggressive, and independent in ing his ideas through; almost invari- y he steered a true course between gressive education and "faddishness." The New York "World" well sums up and illustrates his spirit as an educator when it says: "Dr. Maxwell possessed high ideals and firm convictions, and was confident of himself. Always he sought to raise the standard of scholarship among his teachers, and to bring the schools to the highest point of efficiency. Many of the so-called modern innovations in teaching were put into practice by him. He strongly advocated many playgrounds for children, the utilization of the schools as social centers, and obligatory medical and dental examinations."

THE BLUEJACKETS ENJOY SHORE LEAVE

ON May 1, the twenty-second anniversary of Dewey's victory at Manila, the Atlantic fleet of some fifty vessels steamed into New York Harbor and anchored in the North River. For nearly four months it had been drilling in the winter training waters off Guantanamo, Cuba.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers waved and shouted greetings, and all the local watercraft, flying their brightest colors, shrieked their customary welcome, as did the numerous factories lining the waterfront. The long stretch of Riverside Drive was, of course, crowded by pedestrians and motors, and will doubtless remain so during the fleet's sojourn of a fortnight.

Anchorage grounds from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street on the New York City side had been cleared for the fleet's arrival and the landings marked—convenient debarkation points for the thousands of bluejackets who have long been stretching their sea-legs in anxiety to plant them again on home soil. Unprecedented arrangements had been made to care for the men as soon as they set foot ashore. At the landings were buses, provided by the Women's Motor Corps, the New York Community Service, the Red Cross, and the Navy itself, to take the men into town. There they may find beds, hospitality, and amusement, first of all at the Navy Club, 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, and then at the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America headquarters, and at other places.

Many small boats have been doing a big business in carrying visitors to the ships for a close-range view, for, as is customary in peace time, citizens have the privilege of visiting them. Cameras, however, are not allowed; they must be checked before their possessors are permitted to inspect any vessel.

As a result of the fleet's visit a boom for naval recruiting is in progress. In personnel the navy has shrunk below its peace-time requirements.

ON PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES

ALL the political world is busily engaged in the building of platforms. Candidates are being urged on all sides to define the exact issues for which they stand. If they fail to make definite statements, they are condemned as men without policies. If they make definite statements, they are condemned for the policies they uphold. One journal voices its displeasure with Mr. Hoover because his pronouncements seem very like the introductory remarks of a man who is about to say something important. Another journal, hysterically obsessed with the idea that General Wood is a second Hindenburg, is even more indignant because his platform is "without intent or content."

Now, a political platform is undoubtedly an excellent and necessary thing. We all wish to know whether our candidates, for instance, are for or against the enforcement of the Volstead Act, or whether they are for or against the participation of the United States in the government of the world. But there is a limitation to the value of a platform, and this limitation is to be looked for not so much in the language of the platform as in the record of the candidate who puts the platform forth. A platform should be condemned or praised, not primarily for the commonplaceness or excellence of its language, but chiefly for the personality of its author.

Probably every man in public life would be willing to stand for the statement, "I believe in law and order." Most such men have stood for it. But this simple phrase would mean one thing if put forward by Leonard Wood, and still another thing if put forward by Speaker Sweet. From Leonard Wood this statement is to be understood against the background of his constructive achievements in establishing law in Cuba, in establishing order in the Philippines, and maintaining law and order in Gary, Indiana. From Speaker Sweet the phrase could be understood only against the background of his record in the New York State Assembly. Order to Speaker Sweet means the order which comes from the whiplash of party discipline. Law to Speaker Sweet means the promulgation of edicts for the benefit of the particular variety of Bourbonism to which he has given his adherence.

When you are asked to condemn a platform or to praise a platform for what it contains, look not at the words but at the spirit behind it. Do not ask your candidate to be specific about things of which only a man with second sight could have knowledge. What we need from Presidential candidates is a broad knowl-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

edge of the principles in which they believe and an opportunity to learn from their past records the methods they will probably employ in putting these principles into effect. If this relationship between the spirit and the letter of political platforms is borne in mind, all the political buncombe with which we shall doubtless be deluged during the next few months will lose much of its power to lead us astray. There is nothing easier for the unscrupulous partisan to do than to tear a platform to pieces while carefully ignoring the character of the man who has made that platform a negotiable political security by the mintage of his past achievement. What is being done with the platforms of Mr. Hoover and of Leonard Wood to-day can be done with equal facility even with that moral platform upon which our very civilization is based. Thus:

"*Thou shalt not kill.* Gentlemen, my opponent is running on a platform of which this is one of the planks. I rise to implore you to defeat for public office a man whose mind is so inexact, so vague, and so commonplace as to put forward any such statement as this. 'Thou shalt not kill' what? What is death, anyhow? What is life? Is not the silence of my opponent eloquent of his ignorance? What measures will he take to prevent the acts which he so portentously condemns? Will he prevent killing by a Constitutional Amendment, and, if so, to whom will the authority for this prevention be intrusted? I pause for reply.

"*Thou shalt not steal.* Again I ask you what has my opponent done to enable us to understand this nebulous phrase? We go to him and implore him to give us a definition of property rights, and this is all that he can say. Not a word about the single tax. Not a word on the subject of the confiscation of the basic instruments of production. How can we accept such a pronouncement as this as a definite principle for Governmental action?

"*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.* Does my learned opponent attempt to define the meaning of the words 'false witness'? Has he drawn any distinction between perjury and plain lying, between a black lie and a white lie? Who is the neighbor to whom he refers? How could any court construe a law based on a principle as sweeping and as unlimited as that which my opponent has uttered? Gentlemen, if you vote for a man who has nothing better to offer than the statements which I have quoted, you will bring our beloved Republic tottering down upon its foundations. Am I to be blamed if I view the future of our country under such guidance with alarm?"

In the study of political platforms it is the man behind the word that counts.

THE OPEN SHOP

A VERY open-minded and clear-seeing New England teacher once said, many years ago, that nine-tenths of the theological controversies of history were due to faulty or misunderstood definitions. We are reminded of this epigrammatic statement by the receipt of the following letter from a reader of The Outlook who has made a first-hand and sympathetic study of American labor conditions, and who has been, we believe, even if he is not now, a member of a trade union.

I note in the editorial columns of The Outlook of May 5, in an article on "Labor and the Open Shop," the following sentence: "Whether we like it or not, we can no more go back to the open shop . . . than we can go back to the hand loom."

As a reader of The Outlook I have generally agreed with its policy, but I am convinced that the editors did not mean that sentence as it actually reads. I am a thorough believer in collective bargaining, and I think a large majority of the people of this country believe in it. However, there is a vast difference between agreeing with the principle of collective bargaining and the fundamental principle of the "closed shop." We need a stabilization of wages by industries. Taking the coal industry as an example, we must agree that it is highly desirable that a coal miner in Illinois or Pennsylvania receive a standard wage. If not, the entire industry would be in a constant state of chaos, one mine bidding against another during rush seasons in a way that would demoralize wage conditions.

Sherman Rogers pointed out in the New York "World" last spring that one of the main reasons for the skyrocketing of wages in the forests of the State of Washington in 1917 was the fact that there was no labor organization to deal with, and therefore no standard of wages in the industry. This resulted in one logging camp bidding against another for lumberjacks until the daily rates paid put many small concerns out of business and brought the larger ones to the brink of ruin.

But the "closed shop" is both unnecessary and un-American, and one can be entirely friendly to the principles of the American Federation of Labor and yet thoroughly denounce the "closed shop." A great organization should not be entirely condemned because of a single feature being open to criticism. The American Federation of Labor has been of great benefit to labor in this country, but I emphatically believe that the A. F. of L. must ultimately renounce the "closed shop" or suffer the loss of favorable public sentiment. No labor organization, nor any other body, for that matter, can continue its leadership against overwhelming adverse public sentiment.

I quite agree with you that we cannot go back to the days wherein labor was a polyglot mass of individuals entirely at the mercy of the whims of employers who were not always considerate of their welfare. But we can have great labor organizations without having the un-American principle of the "closed shop" to contend with.

In the editorial to which our correspondent refers we had supposed th our definition of the all too common u derstanding of the phrase "open shop was sufficiently clear. What we we trying to point out was that to organiz labor the term "open shop" means " polyglot mass of individuals entirely the mercy of the whims of employers Our correspondent has made a clear definition of the trade union's idea of t "open shop" than apparently we we able to formulate.

The Outlook is opposed to despotis in any form in industry—to the despo labor leader who tries to establish a d tatorship through the medium of t "closed shop," as well as to the despo employer who fights collective bargaini or collective conference under the gu of maintaining the alleged freedom of "open shop."

The ideal shop is what might be call the "partner shop," in which the wo men shall be free to organize for mutu benefit and to choose representatives confer and agree with the managemc about wages and conditions of lab This we understand to be the fun mental basis of what is known as Shop Committee Plan. Shops which prejudice are closed to a consideration this plan are antagonistic to the welf of American industry; shops which open to it are "open shops" in the b sense of the word.

THE KING OF MAY F

THE daily papers of April 30 (April 1) appeared with flaring he lines announcing the fact that Attorney-General of the United Sta had found a Nation-wide conspiracy slay Government officials and noted m Farther down in the news column peared the following statement indicat the remarkable foresight and the co ageous devotion to duty of our Attorn General:

> The Department has warned all thos whose names are included in the list o marked men and has taken steps to fu nish them with protection. I am hopefu these measures will prove effective.

Eagerly the editors of The Outl turned to their morning's mail hoping find therein legal proof of their notabil But, alas! apparently no plotter had b considerate enough to notify the Attorr General of his intention to destroy editorial staff of The Outlook either a whole or in part. Fame is, after all, illusory thing.

But the fateful morning of Ma came at last. The papers announced t eleven thousand police in New York (

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

alone were keeping watch over the radical plotters. Eight thousand soldiers were prepared for call on two hours' notice. A Connecticut colonel of militia called out his staff at the unearthly hour of 1:10 in the morning. What he called it out for history has not yet disclosed, but we read this portentous fact in a paper and we are passing it along for what it is worth.

Strange to say, with all this smoke the general public failed to discern even a single spark of the threatened radical outburst. Naturally, Mr. Palmer's partisans and supporters claim that the preparedness of the Government prevented any overt act. In one newspaper a statement to this effect from William J. Flynn, of the Department of Justice, was made to bear the delightful caption:

FLYNN BLAMES PUBLICITY

Perhaps the use of the word blame indicates a suppressed feeling of disappointment over the failure of the radicals to start something interesting. There are two other theories for the failure of the plot to materialize which we may mention, and from which our readers are at liberty to choose the one which suits them best. One theory is that the radicals have more of a sense of humor than they have been commonly credited with; the other theory holds that Mr. Palmer has a hungrier eye for the limelight than even his most bitter opponents have been inclined to credit him with. If publicity is to be blamed for the prevention of an outbreak, certainly Mr. Palmer ought to be credited with the possession of political appetite.

To attempt to laugh Mr. Palmer out of court is by no means to accept the view that there are no criminal radicals who need careful watching by the Government. Mr. Palmer has merely made it harder for the country to discriminate between the radicalism which relies on the bomb and the radicalism which is willing to abide by Constitutional method. Mr. Palmer should unearth some of the books of his childhood and read with care the story of the boy who cried "Wolf, wolf!"

SOME REASONS WHY THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ATTRACTS NATIONAL CONCERN

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

THE Legislature at Albany last session touched the National nerve uncomfortably upon some very fundamental matters. Its main lines of policy have been regarded by persons of liberal mind throughout the United States as reactionary in the extreme. It seems to have been by no means so much the fault of the membership of the Legislature as of the strait-jacket system of rules which a reactionary leadership has employed for its own purposes. The body had a few measures of great importance to the public welfare to its credit. It levied a mill and a half tax on real estate throughout the commonwealth to help to pay a living wage to public school teachers. This was done under the spur of dire necessity, as teachers were leaving the ranks of their profession in the State of New York by the thousand. The Legislature also passed stringent measures regulating the rent profiteers, particularly of the city of New York. This met the plaudits of all right-thinking men and women. Housing has not yet become a public utility, but it has approached it nearly enough in the present crisis, so that a reasonable limitation upon inordinate profits and practices did not fail to meet with general approval. The third impetus to a better order was the starting on its way of a proposed constitutional amendment for the reorganization of the State Government, unifying departments and making the whole system more efficient and economical. It is not exactly the plan proposed by Governor Smith and before that by the Republican Constitutional Convention of 1915, inasmuch as it presupposes a large measure of legislative rather than executive centralization and responsibility; but it is so much better than the system now in vogue in the New York State Government as to amount, if finally put into operation, to a revolution. The Legislature also passed laws applying the Workmen's Compensation Act to certain occupational diseases, and laws rendering compulsory features of the Child Welfare Act which were previously permissive; though at the same time it did refuse to vote for the Eight-Hour Law and a living wage for women.

Here the story of the general welfare in important matters ends and the long, long trail of extraordinary action begins. The Assembly held back the session from regular public business for weeks in its exploit of trying the five Socialists. Of course no body but the industrial and political society of Cotton Mather's day, which was really the mental moving impulse behind the trial, would have thought of doing the thing in just that way. But nevertheless, once this particular method of stirring up public sentiment against unbridled radicalism was determined upon, there was a great amount of sentiment, especially in the up-State New York country, in support of the purpose of the trial. While farming up-State New York didn't like the method very well, while it didn't like springing the surprise upon an uninformed Assembly and railroading the Socialists through into suspension under the impulse of fear and prejudice before the trial began, yet it was willing to stand for it or almost any other method because of an instinctive feeling in the plain man's breast of fierce opposition to anybody or anything believed to be against the Government.

But the method of the trial probably will not commend itself to public reflection in the long days ahead. Almost everybody is glad that the saturation of American opinion by the industrial and political heresies pouring out of Russia got a good rap, at that. It all helps. But haling the five Socialists suddenly before the bar of the Assembly, without previous notice or opportunity to reply, the reading of the riot act in an autocratic fashion from the Speaker's throne, the suspension without a hearing after the five had taken the oath and taken part in the parliamentary proceedings up to that point, the hand-picking of the investigating jury, with at least one man on it who from the beginning was bitter and outspoken in denunciation of the alleged culprits at the bar, frequently almost gnashing at them with his teeth, the class and the religious bias that it was sought to inject into the whole proceeding—these and other implications of heat and point of view did not sit well on the stomach of a large element of the electorate, and may not digest well in the stomach of history.

A large number in the State who supported and approved the trial of the Socialists were in no mood for what followed in the attempt of the legislative inner circle to foist upon a free governmental system the notorious Lusk Bills, already described in these columns, which provided for a State bureau of secret police for the purpose of ferreting out alleged radicalism in the terms of what the Attorney-General conceived to be such in the mills and factories, and also in the public and private educational system of the State. Such a censorship of opinion was never thought of in this world outside of Prussia. It is fortunate for the progress of human thought and human freedom in the great Empire State that the present Governor has two very marked traits, humor and horse sense. Nobody thinks that such bills as these will get by his veto.

And then the most absurd bills of all, defining political doctrines and political parties by a possibly three-to-two vote of the Third Appellate Department of judges for the District of Albany, and excluding from the Legislature and from a place on the ballot all those persons and parties which do not conform to the political majority opinion of this particular Appellate Division! Of all measures to throw the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

judiciary into politics, these capped the climax. They were utterly contrary to American tradition. Hitherto the courts have passed only upon justiciable controversies involving property and personal rights under the Constitution. By these bills attempt is made to thrust the courts into the storm center of political and economic doctrine and policy of the most controverted sort. God save the commonwealth of New York if such measures were signed and became law!

And the Jenks bills, pressed by the same legislative system, purporting to provide a means for the increase of fares by Public Service Commissions when franchises and contracts stand in the way. Heaven knows, the public utility corporations need help and ought to have it! They are suffering from a lack of confidence on the part of the people, growing out of a long experience of discredit, due to many stock deals and much water and pyramid financing and methods before legislatures which frequently would not bear the light of day. And now, when the need is greatest and real, no help is forthcoming. The bills did not even pass the Assembly. There are other reasons. These measures were thrust into the Legislature in the closing days only after other means of settlement had failed, and seemed to many legislators to bear the mark of design ruthlessly to force city governments off their feet and forward to concessions of higher fares, no matter what local franchises and contracts might prescribe. After five years the Public Service Commission of the State could disregard the contracts and force a solution. At the late hour when these measures were discussed a considerable number of even Republican majority Assemblymen had come to distrust the judgment of their own leaders too much for these bills to pass.

The bill making 2.75 per cent beer a legal liquid in the State was, from the standpoint of the wet element in the party organizations, a declaration of the eager interest of that element to meet the evident resentment of large classes of people at the alleged deprivation brought upon them by the Eighteenth Amendment. But of course such a measure, either in the State of New York or elsewhere, has no practical significance until the Supreme Court declares the Eighteenth Amendment invalid, or Congress alters its opinion to the effect that anything alcoholic above one-half of one per cent is intoxicating. The only relevancy that there is in this bill is in its holding out a ray of expectation from wets to wets that the day is not wholly lost, that hope yet may spring eternal in the human breast.

The so-called Walker Boxing Bill, which passed both houses, professed to be a measure in the interest of the virile young manhood of the State. As a matter of fact, it was strongly opposed by the great amateur boxing interests, who saw in it a clear tendency toward commercialism and professionalism of the most certain kind. Fifteen rounds under professional rules and with the possibility of great gate prizes means only one thing, and that is the spectacle rather than the development of amateur sport for the many. It would have been perfectly easy to have made it a boxing bill following the rules of the Army and Navy during the war. Such a bill would have been of great good to the young manhood of the State, but it was not so nominated in the bond, and it did not happen that way at Albany.

The heads of the more sinister lobbies showed unusually high above the surface during the session. One of them, in particular, was photographed and X-rayed for the first time. The so-called Daly lobby and propaganda, bearing the name of the legislative agent of the up-State association of manufacturers, came in for a fairly complete uncovering. This was brought about through the State League of Women Voters, who employed a fine type of expert investigator to get at the workings of the lobby and propaganda. The whole disclosure, which was made in a very definite report to the Governor and Legislature, indicates widespread propagandist intrigue in public affairs, backed by a powerful inner circle—the great body of the association of up-State manufacturers knowing nothing about what was going on, but individuals among them contributing the funds in furtherance of the unscrupulous methods of the propagandizing and lobbying agents.

At the time of the ousting of the Socialists this particular Daly individual was charged on the floor of the Senate with having joined in the process of "liquoring up" the Assembly on the night when the final vote was to be taken. There was no claim that the Assembly decided the question while in liquor. The action of the Assembly represented the background of a fierce resentment, in the up-State country particularly, against anything or anybody not straight American. But the charge was never withdrawn that Daly helped "liquor up" the general occasion as one of the events in a pretty intimate relation to the Legislature. There are other lobbies at Albany disadvantageous to the public interest, but it will not be so easy for this particular lobby and propaganda to do its work hereafter. The State League of Women Voters has illuminated the methods too clearly. As good old Chaplain McCabe, of the Methodist Church, used to say, "When you hang an electric light in front of a rat hole, it is of no further use as a rat hole."

In the last days of the session lobbyists were everywhere in evidence and overran both houses. The end of such political tactics must be nearly at hand. The whole process gives the appearance of class government for selfish interests of one kind or another. It is exactly the thing which makes the Socialist think he is right when he says that government is a struggle of clashing interests and predatory groups.

The haste at the end of the session is one of the most glaring defects of the parliamentary system, not only at Albany but elsewhere. In the last week the two bodies at Albany sit practically continuously, and some of the most important measures of the session, good and bad, are hurried through the mill. This shiftless and unhappy method undoubtedly arose out of a natural habit of procrastination on the part of underpaid representatives who had other duties at home to look after and livelihood to bear in mind. Under these circumstances, not enough is done in the early stages of the hundred-day period during which the Legislature sits, and the rush naturally comes at the end. But the method of haste was suddenly found to be very useful by the astute and designing, who saw in it a way of putting things across in the last hurried, fretful days, when everybody is tired out and the weary mind has ceased to function. And so it has become a tradition among the cautious that those last days must be watched with great care. And no matter how close the watch, the aftermath reveals undesirable incidents and events and results of those final fatal hours.

It is the system in the Assembly which counts for much that goes wrong at Albany. The Assemblymen themselves are in the main a fine body of men, who under leadership and rules in the interest of public welfare, would give a good account of themselves. But under the present rules the Assembly, instead of being sensitive to the popular will and the normally popular branch, has become a most absurd setter of ultra-conservative precedent. It is all done through the Rule Committee, which is a very small body, hand-picked by the Speaker, and having entire charge of all the bills from all the committees during the last two weeks of the session. The Rules Committee is able to punish or reward members according to their loyalty or alleged disloyalty to the system and what the system wants. If a member wishes to get his local bills, his appropriation, his recommendation of efficient service to his constituents, he naturally feels that he must "be good" not only during these last fateful weeks but in the preliminaries. That means following the legislative machine blindly and asking no questions. The Rules Committee was originally no such Bourbon and autocratic institution. It has grown to be such under smaller and more designing men than those who created it, especially in the Assembly. The Senate is in many matters by far the more liberal body.

There are signs of spring. The Speakership changes at the next session, and this may be the time for transformations. There are many splendid men in the New York Assembly who would be glad to see important changes come, and glad to help if they thought the time had come practically and wisely to attempt reforms. Something ought to be done soon to make the Capitol at Albany look less like the Czar's palace in Petrograd before the Revolution.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BARNARD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

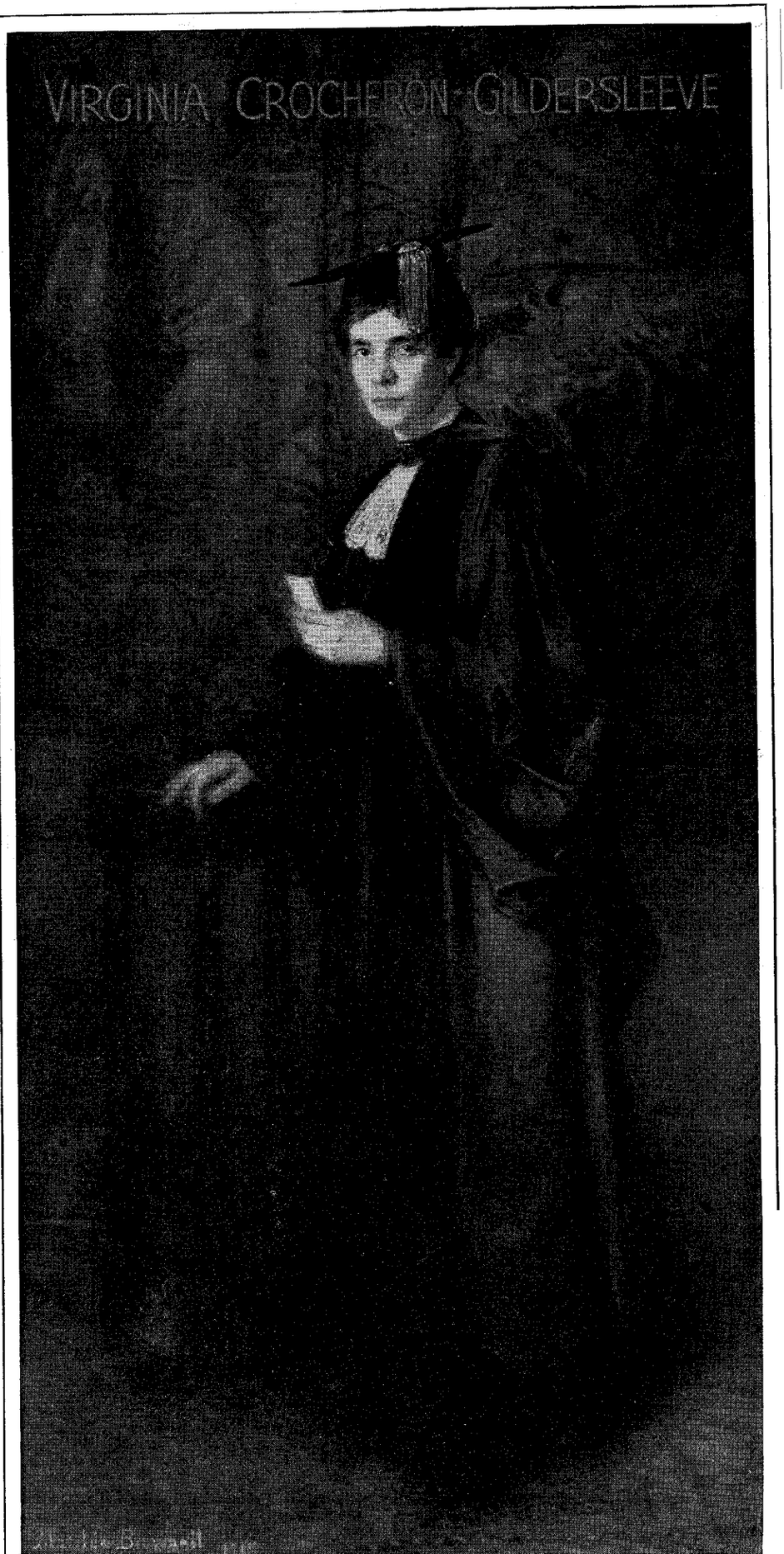
NEW YORK CITY is most commonly thought of by the rest of the country as a great financial and industrial center. We need sometimes to be reminded that it is one of the greatest educational centers in the world. No single municipality in any country contains so many institutions of learning, nor probably does any have an equal enrollment of students. Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York, Hunter College, various law schools, medical schools, and other professional and technical schools, music schools, art schools, a large number of first-rate private secondary schools, and a gigantic public school system give New York City an almost unique educational life.

By no means the least of these great educational influences will be found in the activities and achievements of Barnard College for Women, which is associated with Columbia University. It is a little over twenty-five years old, and it has already made its mark upon the education of American women. It has graduated 2,094 of them in its history, and its present enrollment of students is 801.

Barnard College is now in the midst of a "drive," the object of which is to raise the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the income of which will be used in a large measure toward the increase of the salaries of the teaching force. This sum will complete a million-dollar endowment fund.

The executive head of Barnard College is Dean Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, Ph.D. (Columbia), LL.D. (Rutgers). She is the daughter of Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve and Virginia C. Gildersleeve. She is a graduate of Barnard and has been associated with it in a teaching capacity for many years and has steadily made for herself a position of influence in the field of women's education. She combines in an unusual degree a spirit of repose with a spirit of efficient energy. One of her colleagues speaks of her as "urbane, patient, assured, imperturbable."

The alumnæ of the College gave a dinner in her honor last month which was attended by most of the Faculty and Trustees and many other distinguished guests. The dinner was planned as an expression of admiration and affection for the Dean and a tribute to her marked success as the head of the College. Perhaps the most interesting announcement made on this occasion was that the portrait of Dean Gildersleeve by Miss Matilda Brownell, reproduced on this page, had been purchased for the College by four of its special friends—Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. Jacob Schiff, and Mr. Charles R. Crane. This portrait is therefore a signal monument of women's achievement, for it is painted by a woman artist of distinction as a tribute to a woman educator of distinction.



VIRGINIA CROCHERON GILDERSLEEVE, DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE
From a painting by Matilda Brownell, recently exhibited at the Knoedler Galleries, New York City, and just purchased and presented to Barnard College by four of its friends

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SAVE THE CHILD FOR AMERICA

THERE are some four million three hundred thousand children of kindergarten age—four to six years—in the country. Of these only about five hundred thousand are receiving kindergarten training. The majority of parents who want kindergarten training for their children cannot afford to pay tuition at private kindergartens.

Heretofore the kindergarten slogan has been, "Save the child." So it is still. Save the child at its most impressionable age from disorder, filth, and possible crime and teach it the elements of order, decency, and co-operation. As Mr. McAneny has said: "Reduce the cases in our corrective institutions by starting the children right. Better to pay to educate than to reform."

Eight out of nine little children the country over have no chance to profit by what should be their birthright—the proper physical, mental, and moral education suitable to their time of life. Why not give it to them? Hence kindergartens.

But now, if the slogan is more than ever "Save the child," it has also come to be "Save the child for America." Make the child—especially the foreign child now in the alleys and gutters—part of *us!* This is particularly true of our great seaboard cities, where the immigrant problem is acute.

In viewing the kindergarten system from the Americanizing standpoint we do not always remember that the kindergarten establishes a co-operative relationship between the American or immigrant home and the school. As the school is our strongest influence towards Americanization, the possibilities are thus opened for holding the parent, normalizing and Americanizing him too. For the kindergarten teacher devotes much of her time towards becoming acquainted with the homes of her pupils. Not only is the child in his most impressionable years saved from the deteriorating street influences, but the child's home itself tends in this way to be transformed from a place of restlessness and unloveliness to one of normal and wholesome understanding, observation, and growth. The future of America is thus assured.

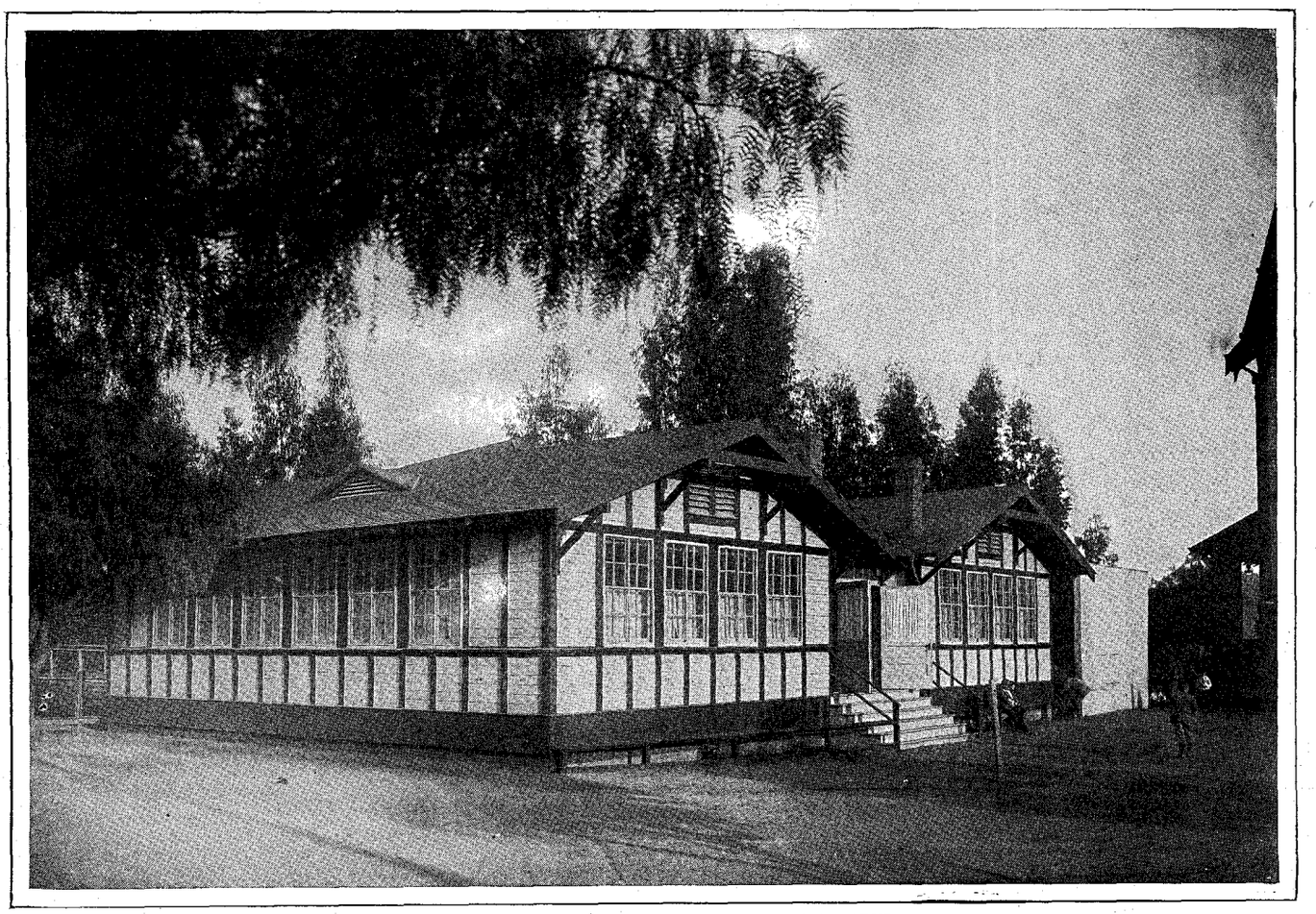
Americanization means more than the alien's standing at attention when the American flag passes by or when the American anthem is sung; it means more than his learning to read and write the English language. It means giving the right start in life to every alien as to every native-born child, so that they may become true citizens; and it also means giving to the child's parents a sounder citizenship fiber.

Years ago, when on a salary of $125 a month in North Carolina, Commissioner P. P. Claxton, now head of the Federal Bureau of Education, personally supported a kindergarten for colored children which cost him $40 a month. In a recent number of "School Life" Commissioner Claxton thus summarizes the situation:

> The great World War will be followed by years of agitation and change in which all institutions of government, including our own, will be tried and tested. . . .
>
> Intelligent democracy is the only protection against reaction toward autocracy on the one side and class rule, disintegration, and anarchy on the other.
>
> Our American democracy, the hope of the world, demands universal education of the best type—education of all for freedom, initiative, self-restraint, co-operation, and obedience to law. In this education the kindergarten has a very important place. . . .
>
> For all our younger children, both of native-born and foreign-born parentage, and especially for the latter, kindergarten schools should be provided, either by public or by private support. Our millions of children of kindergarten age should no longer be deprived of the training which the kindergarten gives in industry, loyalty, patriotism, and the social virtues so essential in our political, social, and industrial democracy.

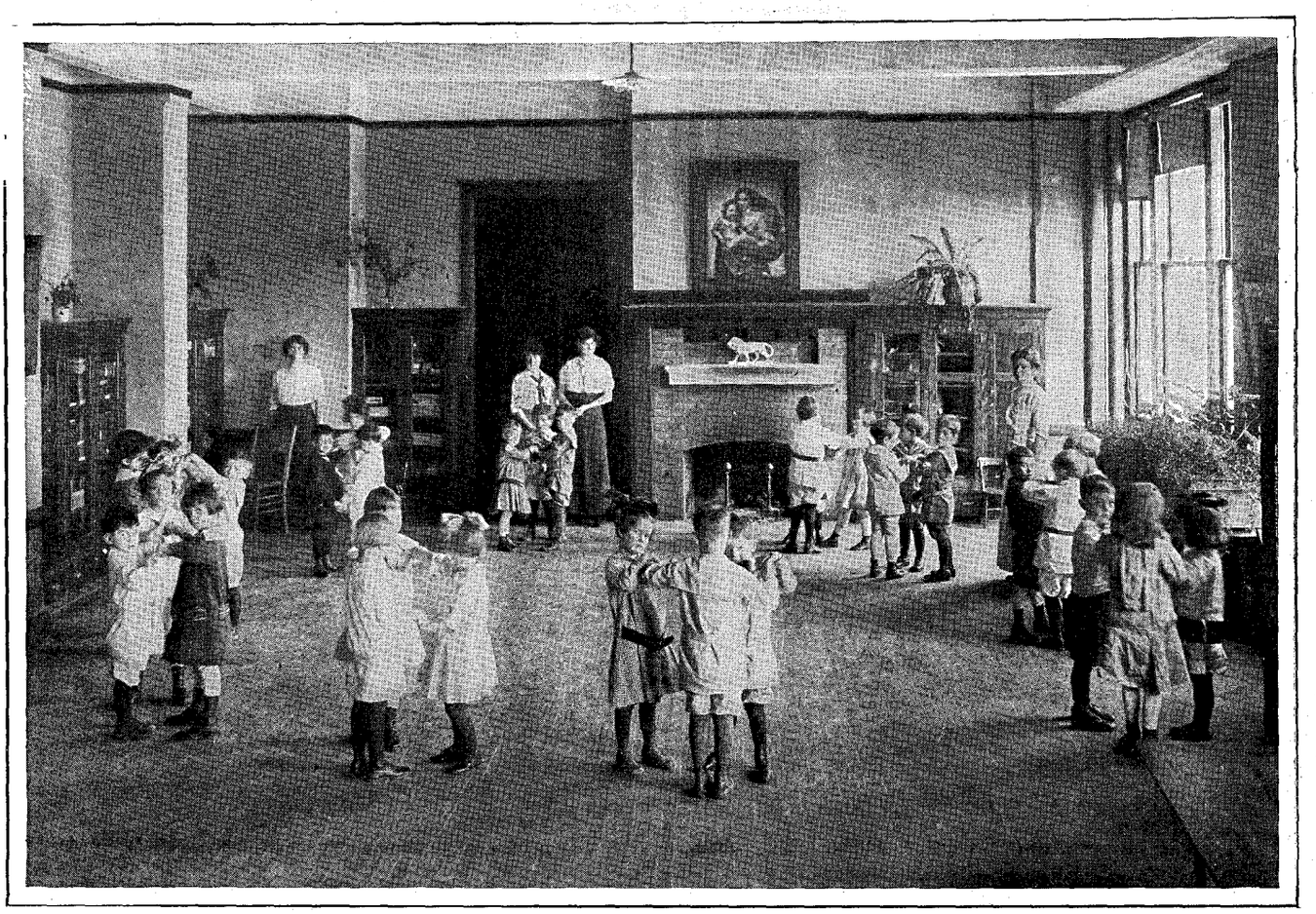
In a later communication Commissioner Claxton writes:

> The great majority of students of education are convinced of the fundamental value of the kindergarten for little children. The kindergarten has a special value in a State . . . in which there are large numbers of foreign-born parents, and a careful study of the matter has convinced me that in such States



A KINDERGARTEN BUNGALOW IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MILWAUKEE NORMAL SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN PLAYING A SWING GAME

. may become one of the most effec-
ive agencies for Americanization. . . .

The cost of maintaining kindergartens
or all children, especially in the cities,
owns, and villages, will be comparatively
ittle, but the results will be very great.

Throughout America the friends of the
dergarten regard it as an integral part
every public school system, to be sup-
ted and maintained as is any other
ise of public school endeavor.

Most States have permissive kinder-
ten legislation—that is, they permit
establishment of kindergartens at the
retion of the educational authorities.
t even where the Superintendent of
hools may appreciate the kindergarten's
ue, local boards of education usually
ve little conception of its importance
her as a channel for education or as an
ective Americanizing agency.

Some States now go further than mere
missive legislation and provide for kin-
gartens on petition of parents. In 1913
lifornia passed such a law. It has made
ssible the work indicated by the
ıstration on the preceding page, while
e charm of a Wisconsin kindergarten is
ıstrated above. It provides for the es-
olishment of kindergartens upon petition
the parents of twenty-five children of
ıdergarten age. The California law was
ssed through the efforts of the women
that State. As a result, the number of
ıdergarten teachers in California has
creased from 149 to 704, with nearly
,000 boys and over 15,000 girls enrolled.
This inspiring example has caused
ıer States to secure similar legislation—
for instance, Nevada, 1915; Maine and
Texas, 1918; and Arizona, 1919. The
financial maintenance of their kinder-
gartens comes from the school funds of
school districts, or, if necessary, from an
additional local tax.

In New York State there are over
three hundred thousand children for whom
kindergartens have not yet been provided.
That is why an effort has repeatedly been
made to have a law enacted. The prin-
cipal sections of the bill introduced last
winter read as follows:

> The Board of Education of each school district and of each city may maintain kindergartens free to resident children between the ages of four and six years.
>
> Upon petition of the parents or guardians of not less than twenty-five children between the ages of four and six, residing within the district or city, who certify that such children will attend such kindergarten, the Board of Education shall establish and maintain a kindergarten unless a kindergarten is already maintained in the school named in the petition;
>
> Provided that no petition shall be effective unless the school in connection with which such kindergarten is desired is named in the petition;
>
> And provided further, that no more than one school is named in each petition;
>
> And provided further, that the petitioners reside within the section or neighborhood ordinarily served by the school in connection with which such kindergarten is desired;
>
> And provided further, that if the monthly average attendance in such class for two succeeding months drops below fifteen the class may be discontinued for the balance of the school year at the discretion of the local school authorities.

These provisions form a model for other States; States which have not already enacted similar legislation should do so. Of course the purpose of any such bill is to compel school officials to establish kindergartens in places where there are none, yet where there are enough parents with children of kindergarten age who want them. Three years ago a similar bill passed the New York State Assembly unanimously, but was held up in the Senate. Last month the bill passed the Senate unanimously, but perished in the Rules Committee of the Assembly, despite the fact that it had received the indorsement of practically every welfare organization in the State. Among the prominent proponents of the measure were:

The National Kindergarten Association.
The Public Education Association.
The State Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.
The State Teachers' Association.
The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
The State Federation of Labor.
The New York Women's City Club.
The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.
The New York Woman Suffrage Party.
The Women's Municipal League.

Citizens of all States who are interested to promote kindergarten extension may write for blank petitions and leaflets to the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY NOT BE YOUR OWN RETAILER?

BY HUGH J. HUGHES

MIKE DUGGAN and Emilio Salvanini and plain John Smith, three friends of mine who commute on the same car I do, have, in the course of their daily goings to and fro from our Park to the city and contrariwise, arrived at their solution of the causes and the remedy for the high cost of living. Mike summed it up the other day with the epithets, "To the divil with the whole dommed bunch!" meaning, as he made sufficiently clear, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, and their fellow-citizens who "open shop" for us in the morning and cater to our buying whims until the end of the day, three hundred and some odd days in the year.

It has set me to wondering—this solution offered by Mike and Emilio and plain John—what the rumpus is all about, and whether there may not be another and a kindlier and also a better way than to consign one's neighbors to Hades. For I recall that Mrs. Roberts, the baker's wife, happens to be a friend of my wife, and that my boy chums with the son of Nelson, the grocer, and that Lee, the tailor, grows a garden that is the envy of all the neighbors—and of their chickens, mine included. For ours is the average neighborhood, where the melting-pot is boiling away briskly, and rather successfully, I think. The suggestion does not make for a future of peace and contentment, and I rather like a friendly spirit within one's neighborhood.

But our neighborhood believes, like a lot of other good American neighborhoods, that high store bills and costly raiment, and all the rest of the cycle of living expenses that wear down the income to almost if not quite nothing a year, would stop their upward course if it were not for the unrighteous rapacity of the retailer.

I wonder!

What has happened to bring about all the present fuss? The war? Yes; but even before the war, if you remember, we were fussing about the same things that agitate us to-day. We were then saying that the gap between producer and consumer was too wide, and must narrow down. It was, and it is, and it will be narrowed down in good time, but not by dint of much "cussing."

Our grandparents who were so unfortunate as to live "in town" did not have our particular present-day troubles. There was the butter man, and "Mis" Jenkins with her "garding sass" and "aigs," and the farmer who brought in, late in the fall, the winter's supply of potatoes and celery and rutabagas and cabbage and all the rest of the "truck"—folks who considered themselves lucky to make a sale at all.

Now of course you know how it is. The garden back of the house has gone. There's a duplex on the spot. A red monster of a furnace has driven all the coolness out of the cellar, and keeping a winter's supply of vegetables is out of the question. Mother with the tin pan going down cellar for the makings of a toothsome dinner is replaced by mother at the telephone calling up the grocer for the like makings of a similarly toothsome meal, most dissimilarly expensive.

Right there is one big reason for the high cost of living. We have banished the cellar, with its darkness, its coolness, its cheapness, and its smells, in exchange for modern heat and modern plumbing and modern sanitation, and we have made the grocer and the butcher the keepers of our neighborhood cellar. We ask them to run errands for us, to keep for us, not merely the old-time line of home-grown stuff, but a supply gathered from all parts of a continent, and if they fail—how we do holler!

Our grandparents used to have "hog-killings." We don't. They made a "bee" of it, mixing hard work and sociability. They swapped fresh meat. They salted and pickled what they couldn't use fresh. And the folks in town could buy a "quarter" and hang it up to freeze in the wood-shed in winter, and go down to the butcher's twice a week in summer.

The wood-shed is gone, thanks to the furnace, and we phone down for three tenderloins, "to be sent up by five o'clock"! What does that mean? Nothing much; only train-loads of live stock, traveling from the feeding lots of the Middle West to the great packing plants, and other train-loads of refrigerated meats traveling from the packing plants into all the cities and towns and villages of the land, laying down in the meat-market man's place of business just the variety of meat that our neighborhood wants, year in and year out—or else, hear us yell!

In the tailor's window there are suits priced at three and four times what you and I used, a few years ago, to pay for—tailor-made suits? No, not that. Hand-me-downs, and proud we were to wear them, remembering, as we might easily do—some of us, at least—the home-made suits that grandmother and great-grandmother used to fashion for the men of the family.

And I recall, too, as do you, no doubt, that the days of cheap shoes and cheap other things were also the days of cheap service, unpaved streets, unlighted buildings, and, not at all to exaggerate, of many conditions not to our liking. We got the pavements, the lights, the water, the stores, the styles, and now we are paying for these extras on the installment plan.

Brethren, that is another reason why living is high—a reason that has no relation at all to the war, nor to anything else save to our wants. We asked for and demanded service of a peculiar character from our storekeepers, our hab dashers, our coal men, from everybo within reach, and they, seeing our mand, and needing the cash, set out give us what we sighed for.

Think it over. Wasn't it the fell who hung onto the old-fashioned ways doing things that went out of busine If the cobbler didn't perk up and st up with modern lines of shoes, didn't cease his cobbling? If the grocer did spruce up his store and stock up with latest and most out-of-season stuff, did he quit at the invitation of the sheriff

But I do not wish, nor intend, to it in. I simply desire to prove, to yo satisfaction as well as to mine, that fo generation we, the consumers, have bo traveling away from those happy con tions we now pine for, when every m was, or might be, his own gardener, own butcher, his own tailor, his own m ter in his own home.

And we went willingly, dropping fi one convenience after another for so other and fresher, and therefore m immediately desirable, convenience, eve step taking us farther away from producer, until at last we have becom specialized class of beings, having power to feed or clothe ourselves, and pendent upon others for the performa of that service. And the natural resul that we pay extravagant prices for a s vice that our grandparents would de the height of extravagance. In this think their judgment in error; but point right now is that we are payi roundly paying, for our exemptions a our privileges, and for our lack of abil to help ourselves.

And in the meantime what of t farmer? So far as our contracts with h are concerned, he has quite gone out business. He has learned the desirabili of quantity production. His cream g to a co-operative creamery; his live sto pauses on its way to market to be counted for by a co-operative live-sto shipping association. He still gro "garden sass"—and hauls it to mark by auto truck and is back home, a ha dozen or twenty-five miles from the ci for breakfast. He has lost interest in t peddling of butter and eggs and poult and home-cured hams, and just when wake up to the fact that we want, a want very sincerely, those plain, homc services we discarded a generation more ago we also discover that t farmer's delivery wagon, with its go things and its cheap prices, is as extin as the chariots of Pharaoh.

Curiously enough, we, the consume have been going in one direction wh the producers have been going in t other; while we have ceased to buy bulk and as directly as possible of t producer, the producer has ceased to bc peddler and has become a quantity p ducer, a wholesaler of sorts, and is goi

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he best available market, which most tainly, expense of selling considered, is the kitchen door of the consumer.

There are certain remedies for this sit-ion other than the one suggested by e Duggan. Aside from the fact that signing one's neighbors to Tophet gets nothing better than burned fingers, e are clear and sufficient reasons why want to find a better solution than the Mike suggests, if there be any such tion. You may say, and I shall not ue with you, that a lot of these fellows profiteering, but the plain fact is that can't put a whole Nation into jail. It 't work. And besides, the tail, prof-ring, is not wagging the dog, high cost iving. Maybe we think it is, but that ecause we are excited and must find ebody to blame for a condition we er expected to find ourselves in, where very excess of prosperity is making sit up of nights to try and figure out to meet our bills.

o I shall dismiss the idea of putting the profiteers in jail, and pass on to or two other suggestions that occur to mind as workable.

here is the boycott. A lot of folks are ng it at the present time. "Stop buy-the thing that is too high, and it will being high," is the philosophy behind movement. Sometimes the plan will k, but oftener it will not, for the very l reason that the boycott cuts off s own nose to spite the other fellow's . We wear denim overalls, which we , to reduce the price of tweeds, which ike. We do the thing we dislike in r to get the thing we like. Practically, r the first glow of the fad disappears stand to lose. We are not stout-ted enough as a class, we consumers, o without enough things long enough, cheerfully enough, to convince the ws who hold them that we do not and r will want them again. In short, boycott is a gigantic bluff, and the against whom it is made knows it is luff, and he simply outbluffs us by ing up the prices a bit on other lines ver his actual or contingent losses.

ome gardens? Yes. For those who the ground and the liking for a hoe, who can labor not in vain. Which r is an art, and cometh by long expe-ce. And remember that we are deal-with the whole circle of high prices, not with the little segment that can ill be affected by the vegetables that neighbors' hens miss.

unicipal markets? Yes—for those have the time, and keeping in mind fact that they solve only a little of whole problem of household expense. real service rendered by the munici-market is not that of bringing ther producer and consumer to spend altogether-too-valuable time hag-r over the price of a mess of greens, of making for the market gardener a where he can quickly and surely se of his load of produce to the t of the consumer—the grocer—who later on in the day confer with Mrs. sewife about the matter of what to get for dinner. They serve, too, the few early birds who enjoy putting the morning stars to sleep, or whose necessity drives them out after the nickel that may be saved around 6 A.M. Most of us can save that nickel quicker and a lot more comfortably by putting the amount of energy consumed in going to market into our regular tasks. In short, the municipal market idea as a solution of the high cost of living is part fad and part fake, and for a few of us there may be, and probably is, a little something of value to it.

The parcels post offers its own attractive brand of relief from the middleman. Away with the whole gang! All you have to do is to get a hamper of dew-spangled vegetables and fresh-laid eggs once a week. But I've noticed that for one reason or another the same folks seldom enthuse for more than one season. It simply doesn't work. Don't ask me why not. I don't know. I know why *I* don't patronize that economic highway from the producer to our kitchen. I'm too lazy, and I'd like to have a good opinion of my farmer friends, and I like them to think well of me. And I am afraid that a mess of mildewed peas, and a few overripe eggs, and a roll of rancid butter, *might* cause me to think things—unkind things. But, like the municipal market, it has its uses, and some of them may, here and there, now and then, fit the consumer's needs. But it's no remedy; it is merely a novelty that one enjoys until something happens. Then he cusses—and quits. Or, as may easily happen, the farmer beats him to the point of dissatisfaction, and then there is one more agriculturist voicing his contempt of the city and all its ways.

Is there, then, nothing save to let the grocer and the baker and the rest of the "gang who are looting us"—you said it, and not I—wear down our pay checks to merely nothing at all?

Fortunately, there is something, and the farmer has shown us how to go about it. For years he has been traveling away from the individual consumer, and now he is coming back. For years we have been traveling away from the producer, and if we are ever to close the gap between us, we, the consumers, must turn around and travel the other way.

What do I mean, and what are the farmers doing?

They are organizing their business co-operatively in such fashion that they can assemble their produce at the local shipping point, and in such volume that they can afford to hire the best business talent to serve them as sales agents in the distributing markets. What one man alone never could dream of doing, ten thousand men, expressing their will through their organizations, are doing, and successfully doing. As a case in point, the farmers adjacent to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis felt that they were not getting for their milk the price that they should receive. They organized their own co-operative association, established their own selling agency, supplied the distributers, and to-day the milk in the Twin Cities is not only as cheap as it is in any other municipality of equal rank in the country, but the farmers, by collective co-operative action, have so reduced the costs of handling that they get maximum prices for their raw product.

Or another instance. The farmers of Michigan grew tired of raising potatoes for the other fellow to buy and sell. They started in, two years ago, to market their own potatoes. Their local associations formed a federation. The federation chose a general manager and salesman through whose office all the potatoes of the locals are sold. The local associations get for their potatoes what they bring on the day of sale, less the costs of handling. The farmer who belongs to the local gets for his potatoes all that the terminal market pays, less the costs of handling from his door to the buyer, who is usually some retailer—perhaps the man who serves you.

Or, if you happen to be eating oranges packed in southern California, the chances are that you are eating fruit that came that day, or at most but a few days before, out of the hands of the farmer, who, through his co-operative shipping association, has reached across a continent in order to serve you almost as directly as he did in the old days, and a whole lot better.

If you eat choice creamery butter from Minnesota, the chances are that you are eating butter that came into the hands of the jobber in New York from the hands of the co-operating farmers of Minnesota. If you happen to buy Danish butter you may be certain the farmer owned it almost to your door.

Why not take a tip from the farmers? Can't we consumers do what they have done—what they are now doing? Is there any reason why we cannot own our own retail stores? Is there anybody able to stop us if we shall choose to do so? And if we did own our own stores, would it not settle, and settle rightly, this question of "Who gets it?" If the retailer is taking too much, that is all right when one is his own retailer, and can pay himself in patronage dividends what he has paid out in excessive price.

To my mind, here is the answer to the Bolshevik and the social pessimist alike. Don't ask nor expect the State to do it; buy and manage your own business. Organize your association, capitalize it for enough to make a substantial business, make the shares small and fix the interest on them at the current rate, follow the principle of "one man, one vote," elect a sound-headed board of directors, and instruct them to hire a manager who knows his business, charge the current prices, *patronize your own store*, and prorate your dividends in excess of the interest charges and necessary reserves back to the patrons according to the purchases made.

Need we stop there? Can we stop there? And will we?

I think not. The consumer has the same right to go back and help close the now-existing gap that the producer has to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

come forward. The modern idea, the socially and financially correct idea, is that from both ends they shall move toward the common center by collective rather than by individual action.

If I were talking something new, something untried, I might hesitate; but I am talking tested business practice which we here in America have not tried on any broad scale. But the Scotch clerk, in the person of his wholesale society, is growing tea in the East Indies, and the English laborer has his buyers out over the world searching for the best markets in which to spend the few pounds sterling a mon that he earns.

So I say that it is not impossible tl we may be able to do for ourselves wl our own farmers and our kinsmen acr the seas have tested out and have, in t school of experience, proved may be do

A FARMER'S VIEW OF LABOR AND LIVING

BY DAVID BUFFUM

AFTERMATH is the natural result of the conditions which precede it. And every one familiar with agriculture knows that aftermath is, at best, a sour and bitter harvesting—

> Not the sweet, new grass with flowers,
> But the rowen mixed with weeds,
> Tangled tufts from marsh and meads"—

a crop that we harvest, not because we prefer it, but because it comes to us in the natural sequence of things and must be handled as best we know how.

Much of the aftermath of the World War is essentially bad, and its weeds and tangled tufts are even sourer and bitterer than the wisest and most prophetic political economist could foresee. With many of these I shall not attempt to deal. But perhaps the worst—certainly the most irritating and most constantly in evidence—are the high cost of food and the unsatisfactory condition of labor. It seems hard to pay so much for the food that we eat, a commodity that has always been so cheap; and hard, when there is so much to be done in the world, to have so much difficulty and friction with the labor necessary to do it.

As one who has been for most of his life a producer of the food that comes from our farms, I believe that I can throw some light on the matter of high food prices. These, to be understandingly considered, must be judged by the cost and the ease or difficulty of production. And as a lifelong employer of labor who has learned what he knows of the subject in the school of experience, I believe that my ideas upon this matter, too, may have some value. For the farmer, more than any other man, is in the unique position of both employer and laborer, and thus can view the attitude of capital and labor from both sides. He may have a dozen men at work for him, but he himself works with them and, as a rule, works harder and for longer hours than any. The demand of the worker for shorter hours and greater pay is no new thing to him; and with the necessity always before him of not only getting his work done, but done in its proper season (for he must plow and plant in the springtime and must make hay while the sun shines), he knows to the full the exacting limitations laid upon him as an employer.

The question of labor—how to get suitable workers, to get them when needed, and at a wage that he can pay and have a living profit left—is the greatest problem the farmer has to solve. It is often argued that farm labor, with its radically different requirements, its utter dependence upon weather and seasons, and the consequent difficulty of reducing it either to an absolute routine or the corresponding system of a single kind of work for each laborer or set of laborers, is thus placed out of comparison with the labor of factory or shop, and that it cannot be considered in the same way. But in respect of the one principle which lies at the base of all employment of hired labor it is exactly the same—the laborer is hired to *assist in production.*

This primal principle is never lost sight of by even the most unintelligent and unthinking farmer. Does the laborer also realize it? Of this I shall have more to say later; but it may be said briefly here that nothing can be more striking than the different view-points from which the matter is approached by employer and employee everywhere, whether in agriculture or any of the industrial occupations.

In agriculture, as in every other industry, the efficiency of a laborer depends largely upon his familiarity with the tasks to which he is set. In this respect, during the many years since agriculture began to be practiced in this country a great change has taken place. To understand this fully and its bearing upon the agricultural output of to-day it is necessary to go back a little.

In the early days, and for a considerable period thereafter, the "hired help" of farms was mostly American, not infrequently the sons of neighboring farmers, but more often the sons of farmers in some less favorable farming section. In either case, they were born and raised on farms and were thoroughly familiar with their work, its necessities and its limitations. The fundamental purpose for which they were hired—to assist in the productiveness of the farm—they realized to the utmost; and to be in an emergency worked long and hard after hours or to be called out of a Sunday to save a crop of hay was to them only the expected thing, a regular part of the work they had undertaken. As a class, these young men were thoroughly American in spirit. Laborers they certainly were, and hard laborers at that, but they did not expect to remain so; and, as a matter of fact, most of them became farmers themselves after a comparatively short period. To save from the wages usually paid in those days enough to buy a farm was not easy, and probably very few did it; but they did save some, and as a rule bought their farms on mortgage. But in time t mortgage was paid, and, frequently, c siderably more. I recall one farmer wh I knew in his old age who not only p for a fine farm bought in this way, l when he died left to each of his five s a good farm, well stocked and equipp with not a cent owing upon it. Such s cesses, though doubtless not of comm occurrence, were by no means rare the better agricultural sections. To tain them, with the handicap of d and the very imperfect agricultural m chinery of the times, meant work—wo and a great deal of it, usually contin for many years. There are many to-d who would not think such conditi ideal, and certainly the road they p vided to success and independence no royal one. I mention them beca they exemplified a labor situation wh was healthy and natural. The yo man who aimed to be a farmer and l not the necessary capital simply wor for some other farmer until he was a to begin for himself, and shared with employer all the exigencies of the w in hand. The farmer who called out men for a hot, wearisome Sunday jo the hay-field, knowing that at the en the day he himself would be the m hard-worked and weary of them could easily see what such things mc to his helpers. And they, picturing not far distant time when they themse would be the employers, had no diffic in assuming the view-point of the ployer. In other words, a full sympa and identity of aim existed betw them. All felt that they were work for the same end.

As time passed and the agricul of the country was extended, the su of these American-born workers, lo lessening quantity, became inadequat the demand. It was supplied by fore born immigrants. The view-point of t men was different. Few of them pected to become farmers, and to t the only paramount thing was the amc of wages they received. They lac the true American spirit. Of a centu old peasant stock, they regarded th selves as of a different caste from farmer, as laborers *per se* and no farmers in the making, co-workers their employer in farm product Naturally such men sought the hig wages, regardless of their fitness for work, and too often deliberately inter to give as little as possible in return is bad for a man to get the notio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

caste into his head and to regard himself as belonging to an inferior or, if not that, at least a subordinate order. It dulls his thinking powers, blunts his sense of true values, and too often robs him of his self-respect. More than once I have had a young American say to me when seeking a farm job: "I don't want to ask more wages than I am worth. I'm willing to begin at whatever you think fair for a beginner, and then if you find I'm worth more we'll talk about higher wages." Almost invariably they proved efficient and valuable men. And I have had foreign-born applicants who knew nothing of the work, and who could not even milk a cow or harness a horse, unblushingly demand as much as the best American farm laborers were receiving. Of the many thousands of inefficient workers who since that time have brought to their jobs a spirit of disloyalty and have demanded, regardless of their value, larger pay and shorter hours, it may be doubted if a single one realized that inefficient or insufficient labor meant lessened production, that lessened production meant higher prices for the things that they themselves must buy, and that higher prices lessened the value of the higher wages they were receiving.

As was inevitable under the circumstances, the supply of native-born farm workers became less and less till it well-nigh reached the vanishing point; and as American agriculture became more and more dependent upon foreign-born labor wages continued to increase, the efficiency of the worker grew less and his unwillingness to conform to customary farm hours greater. I may say here that during the half of the year which includes winter the hours of work on a farm are by no means hard. But during the so-called "season," which includes summer and a part of spring and autumn, they are long, and there seems no way of making them shorter. On a milk farm, for instance, the morning milking begins at least as early as five o'clock, and generally earlier. This is absolutely necessary in order to get the milk to market in time for the morning delivery. Nor can the farmer "even up" by ending his day at four or five in the afternoon, for the work is too dependent upon daylight and other favoring conditions. Spring plowing and planting cannot be done so leisurely as to carry it into the summer, nor haymaking so as to run into the autumn. To talk of the eight-hour law under such conditions is utterly beside the purpose. Manifestly the collaborator with nature must conform to her hours, and farm work is "from sun to sun" a great deal of the time.

When hours are so much easier in other occupations, the farmer, in order to obtain labor at all, must pay a higher wage—and he does pay it. But even so, the farm laborer, notwithstanding the fact that he has himself chosen his job, often works grudgingly and half-heartedly when he reflects upon the easier hours of his brother laborer in town or village. Last summer a farmer of my acquaintance told one of his workers that this hanging back in the traces was unfair to his employer. He was met by the reply that the relations between capital and labor were all wrong, anyway, and that he had been driven to a farm job and its better pay only because of the high cost of living.

Consumers who lament the high cost of meats, vegetables, grains, and other farm products little realize the constant increase in the cost of farm labor and the height to which it has soared. When I began farming, about forty years ago, we paid the best workers (chiefly American-born) an average of twenty-five dollars per month and board and lodging. Foreign-born workers received, their first season, from twelve to fifteen dollars; following seasons, when they had learned our language and something of our ways of doing work, from twenty to twenty-two dollars. Year after year these prices constantly increased, though the most rapid rise was for a few years previous to and during the World War. Last summer it was not uncommon for what were classed as good farm-hands (fairly good men, though far inferior to our old-time native-born workers) to receive as high as seventy-five dollars per month with board and lodging; and I know of instances where they received ninety-five dollars per month with board and lodging—the variation being largely according to locality. And really good workers who would do enough work and do it well enough to leave a living profit for the farmer were so scarce that in many localities they could not be had at all.

With these prices and conditions all farm products are necessarily high. Eggs, for instance, which for many years wholesaled extensively at about twenty-five cents a dozen, are at the time this is written selling for one dollar a dozen, and even more. None need wonder at this who realize that the price of farm labor has trebled, and in some instances nearly quadrupled. Nor is this the only reason for high prices. The net profit to the farmer, though but little greater than when prices were lower, is nevertheless sufficiently good to induce him to increase production if he could. But the cost of labor and the difficulty of procuring it compel a reduction of his business rather than its increase, and thus the many farms that are producing less than they are capable of cause an insufficient supply of many things. On my own farm, for instance, where a few years ago we kept several thousand hens for eggs, we were obliged to reduce our business till now we number our laying stock by hundreds instead of thousands. And in a section of my home State where poultry farming has long been a specialty practically every poultryman has been obliged to reduce his business greatly, while some have gone out of business altogether. And the cause in every instance has been the same—shortage or inefficiency of labor. And these conditions apply to all farm products no less than to eggs and poultry.

It therefore can be seen how futile is the hope that food will be any cheaper, at least for a long while to come. The gradual increase in consumption that has always existed in this country is unabated, while the supply has lessened, with no means in sight of making it greater. And a curious additional factor in the situation is that farm land is no lower in price. To those who understand its present limitations farming does not seem an attractive business just now; but the high prices and present profits are very alluring, and to any shrewd investigator it is certain that if only sufficient labor of the right kind could be had farming would be a better business than ever before. Our country, too, is growing older, and the era of cheap farm lands, if not already passed, is at least rapidly passing. And, however far short of the demand farm products may fall, this at least is certain, that only to the land and its right management can we look for our supply of food.

But if the present high cost of living is thus intimately connected with the labor situation, what is the remedy? To point a remedy that would be immediately potent would require a wise man indeed, but a thoughtful analysis of the situation discloses some fundamental principles that cannot be ignored. At the very dawn of history, long before there were any labor unions or conflicts between labor and capital, man was given the divine fiat: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." There is no gainsaying or circumventing this decree. One may be, like the writer, a descendant of generations of New England forebears, with their simple faith in the recorded utterances of the Bible, or he may not; but he cannot for any length of time violate this law with impunity. The inefficient or unskilled worker who demands the same pay that his more capable or better skilled brother receives, or the capable worker who demands a higher wage and shorter hours than his labor justly entitles him to, merely seeks to evade the fiat laid upon him and, in the long run, must pay the penalty. For if he himself uses the commodities he is employed to assist in producing (and either directly or indirectly he always does) their scarcity makes them higher, and he is confronted by the condition we refer to as the high cost of living. Easy work and easy money do not make easy living and never can. For it is obvious that if this state of affairs be carried to its extreme limit the products of such abridged labor may even be beyond the worker's power to purchase at all; and money, whether the result of high or low wages, is useful only in proportion to its power to purchase. In other words, the prosperity of all depends upon an ample production of all needed things and not upon high wages and shortened hours.

In mundane affairs, as they are now and have been since the world began, there is no permanent advantage to the laborer in seeking to get something for nothing, or, in fact, more than his work

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fairly and justly pays for. We hear, indeed, much of the rights of the workingman. But, stripped of all false reasoning, what are these rights? It has been stated, with such truth, I think, as to preclude dispute, that whoever does his share in the work of the world is entitled to a home and a mate. How much more? Exactly as much more as his ability or industry can earn and pay for. These rights are natural; they are consistent with economic law and are world old. No legislation and no new theory of political economy can make them more or less.

I have spoken mainly of our workers, but it seems needless to add that the obligation to honest work, honest production, and fair dealing is laid as strongly upon the employer as upon the worker. For no more than the worker is he entitled to eat bread that he does not earn, and "Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant, whether he be of thy brethren, or of thy strangers that are in thy land." The inferiority of the alien, his un-Americanism and unfounded claims and demands, are to be borne with firmly but patiently and in the spirit of fairness; indeed, we cannot in common sense do otherwise, for we must do our work with such material as we can get.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," says the greatest authority upon political economy that ever was written. This in itself explains the whole unfortunate situation in labor and production with which we are confronted to-day—the lack of knowledge on the part of the worker that the advantages of wages not fairly earned are only ephemeral and can never bring him a permanent prosperity; the lack of knowledge on the part of the employer that "the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth" and "the treasures of wickedness profit nothing."

The supplying of this lack of knowledge is, in my opinion, the only thing that can end our present industrial troubles. Can we hope for it? Or trust that it can come about within a reasonable time? These are questions that can hardly be answered offhand. Experience keeps a dear school, and in it a great deal of our needed knowledge must be gained. But we know that there are sane, dependable, and honest producers, just as there are sane, dependable, and honest workers, and in the leaven furnished by them we can hope much. The American spirit, the spirit of fair play that actuated not only our old-time farmers and their workers, but so many others in the history of our country, is what is needed; and, while it may not always have the ascendency we desire, we cannot believe that war-produced conditions or alien agitators with false theories of political economy can either destroy or nullify it.

THE PROOF

BY DOROTHY LEONARD

How can we say there are no dryads,
Naiads, oreads, and hyads,
When all around the poplar trees
Are whispering slyly in the breeze,
And by the brook the white birch dips
Her satin arms and finger tips,
And lets her crinkled ringlets down
Around her in a pale-green gown;
And, where the slipping water passes
In rippling wimples over grasses,
That little bubbling laugh outwelling
Betrays the water-kelpie's dwelling?

EXIT THE MAID

BY MAY ELLIS NICHOLS

THE maid is gone. With only the pertest of courtesies she made her exit, and with her she took not only her trunk but her younger sisters and cousins to the *n*th degree. The lady is mistress of all she surveys, and she admits that she surveys more than she cares to contemplate.

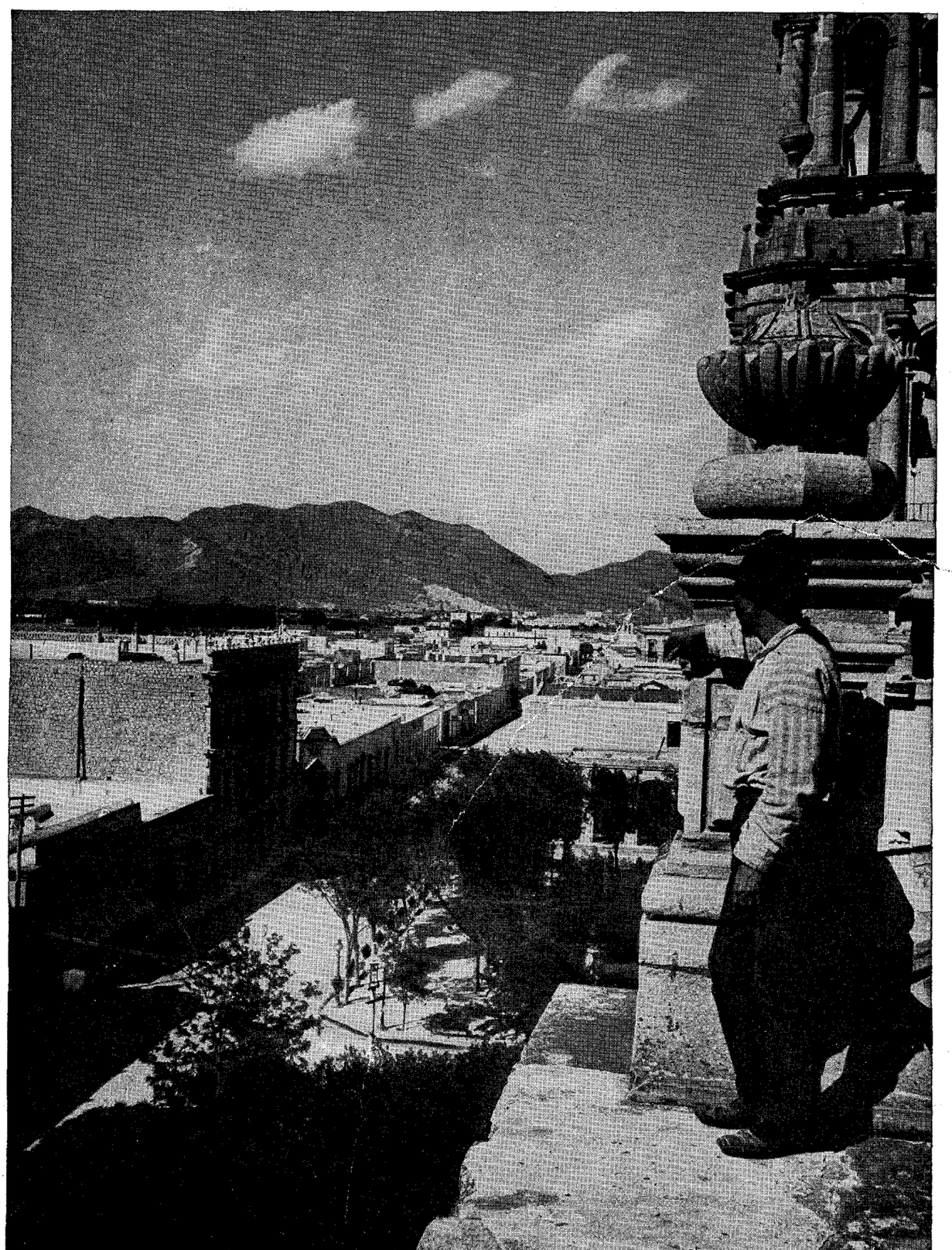
This new condition has its humorous side, of which the press has made the most and the worst. A recent cartoon shows a man rescuing the fat cook from his burning house, while his wife holds out her jewels and his baby stretches imploring hands to him in vain. However, to the woman who has always had service in her home the loss of it is not a joke. Neither does her dismay at the situation necessarily prove her silly, selfish, or lazy. She may be physically unfit for general housework, or she may be ignorant of what is a truly complicated business. If she is the mother of little children, she has reason to regret that her time for them is to be curtailed, and, beyond all this, she may have been trained for other work and have as little inclination to exchange it for cooking and cleaning as has her husband for scrubbing his own office or running his own elevator. Under these conditions, if she is weak-hearted, she packs her trunks, puts her children into boarding-schools, her household gods into storage, and flees to the apartment hotel. But all women are not weak-hearted. There are plenty left who have youth, health, and courage, and the blood of fighting ancestors in their veins. They are not to be vanquished by the lack of one or several foreign menials.

The situation is just this. If the individual home is to be maintained, it must be kept clean and attractive, food must be cooked, and clothes and dishes washed; and if, whether on account of the wages demanded or of the lack of workers, the housewife cannot hire some one else to do this work, she must either give up her home or do it herself. And if she is well and strong and has not been trained for other work, why should she not keep her own home and joy in the doing? Happily, housework is not one of the "harmful" occupations; on the contrary, on account of its variety, it is one of the most healthful.

Indeed, physical exercise is not simply harmless, it is absolutely essential to the maintenance of health. A prominent physician tells a good story at his own expense. He had a rich patient who came to his office with such tiresome regularity that he finally advised her to do her own washing as a remedy for indigestion. Her visits ceased, and he feared he had offended her, but six months later he met her, rosy, bright-eyed, full of good spirits. She thanked him effusively for his "cure." To the doctor's amazement, he found she had taken his prescription literally, and he had lost a patient, not because her dignity was hurt, but because she had no need for his services.

But, admitting that physical work is sometimes a medicine, it is well to remember the old saw about the possibility of there being too much of a good thing. The housewife may be willing to admit that a reasonable amount of housework is a good thing and still object to an overdose. The story is told of a woman who was asked what she would do if she found that she had more to do than she possibly could do. Not having any imagination, she replied: "Why, of course I shouldn't do it." The difficulty with most women is that they are not so matter-of-fact. The average woman who has been accustomed to service in her home

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

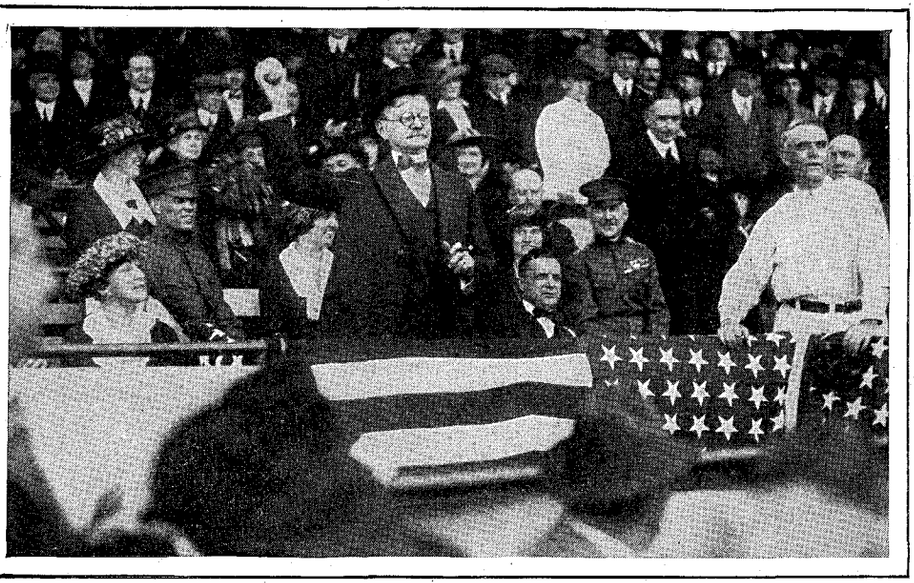


(C) Underwood & Underwood

IN TROUBLED MEXICO—A SCENE IN THE CITY OF CHIHUAHUA, CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE MEXICAN STATES IN WHICH REVOLUTIONARIES OPPOSE CARRANZA'S RULE

Chihuahua City is one of the oldest settlements on the American continent. It was founded in 1539, and is an important center of the silver-mining industry. It has a population of thirty-odd thousand, and is the chief city of the State of Chihuahua, which shares the unrest that recently broke into open revolt in the neighboring State of Sonora

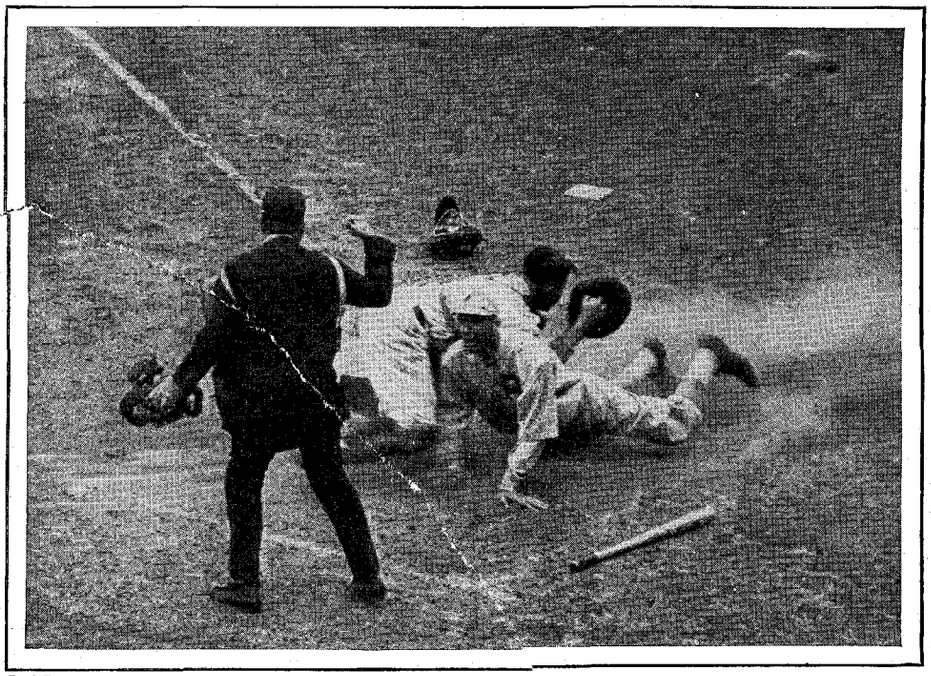
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(C) Harris & Ewing

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL OPENING THE BASEBALL SEASON IN WASHINGTON

The "National game" quite properly enlists the interest of the Nation's chief officials at the National capital, and the Vice-President could make no more effective appeal to the regard of a host of people than by participating in the sport, as seen in the picture



Paul Thompson

A CLOSE PLAY—"OUT AT THE HOME PLATE"

The game was the first one of the season between the Philadelphia Nationals and the "Giants" of New York

(C) Underwood & Underwood

"SHOULDER BOXING" IN A MARINE TRAINING STATION

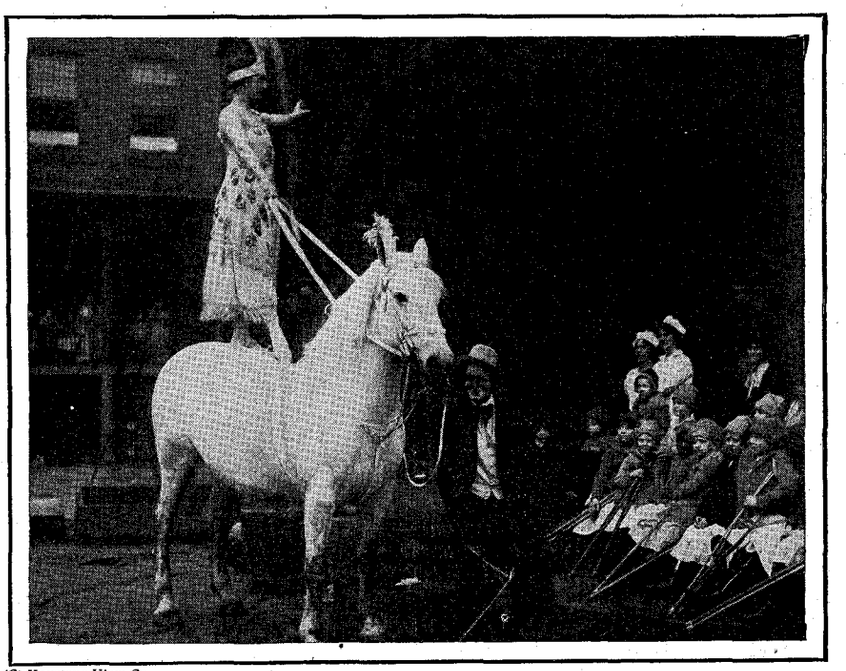
The picture shows a popular and amusing variation of boxing as practiced by the Marines at Mare Island, California

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International

VENICE HERSELF AGAIN—THE FIRST WATER CARNIVAL SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

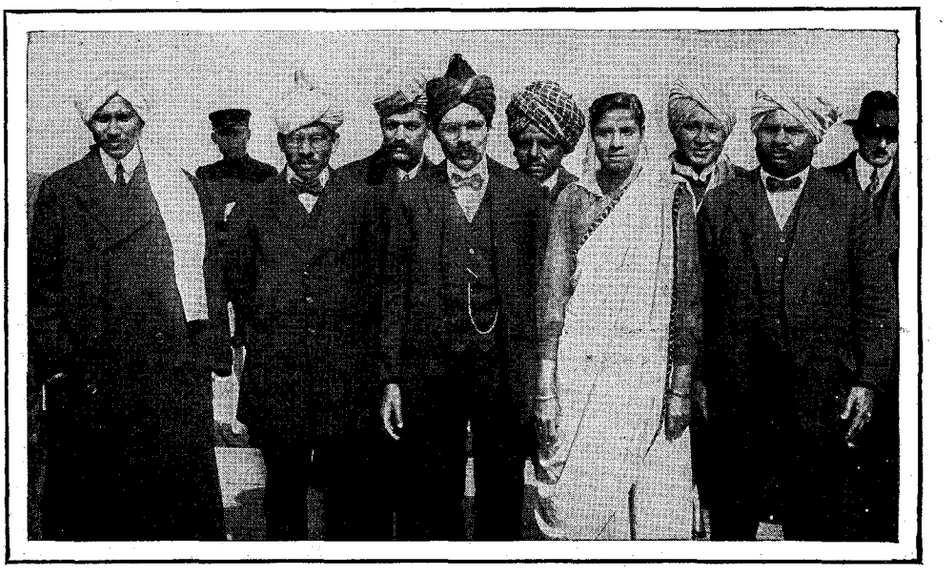
Venice suffered somewhat severely at the hands of Austrian bombers during the war, but her traditional light-heartedness has again asserted itself, as seen in the above picture of a festival on the Grand Canal



(C) Keystone View Co.

THE CIRCUS COMES TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN CHICAGO

The contrast between splendid physical development and the condition of those who are deprived of that blessing is not often more feelingly shown than in the above photograph taken in the courtyard of the home for Destitute Crippled Children in Chicago during an exhibition given to the children by Sells Circus performers



International

HINDU DELEGATION TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

These members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of India are on their way to attend the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Des Moines, Iowa, this month

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and suddenly finds that for one reason or another she must dispense with it is likely to feel that, though she has more to do than she possibly can do, she must still in some way accomplish the impossible. Her family are accustomed to certain standards of living, and it does not seem to occur to her that these standards can be changed. It is her greatest joy to feel that for the beauty and poetry and romance of life her husband and children alike look to her, and this is what dismays her most. "How can I keep pretty and fresh and companionable and do all this drudgery?" she wails. "How can I be a companion to my children, and especially to my husband, if I must spend all my time in the kitchen?" Of course you can't, dear lady, and that is the chief reason why, if you have more to do than you can do, you simply must not do it.

Here is the real crux of the whole matter. Whether it takes all of a woman's time to do her housework or not is far oftener a test of brains and moral courage than it is of skill or physical strength. Whether she shall settle into a patient, hopeless drudge or rise to a happy, self-reliant executive depends on how well she learns to do three things—to simplify, to systematize, to co-operate.

First, the housewife must simplify. Much has been said of late years about simplification, but few have practiced it. The kitchen is a good place to begin the study of simplification. As she studies her laboratory at close range, she is likely to be struck with certain features of it that have never interested her before. Especially after getting a few meals for the family, she will begin to consider where food, dishes, refuse, and work tables are placed. She will become mathematical, and calculate distances and number of steps between kitchen range and dining-room table. She recalls the late lamented Ellen's complaint of the distance from the butler's pantry to the refrigerator, and her prejudice against keeping food in the cold-storage room, which is at the extreme end of the cellar. An Englishwoman, writing in a recent magazine, declares that the dislike for service of the English girl results often from the dark, cellar-like kitchen and the necessity of carrying meals up long flights of stairs. Any one who has ever lived in English "lodgings" must have marveled that the maids did not revolt long ago. But how much better are many of our American houses?

What is the key to this first and possibly easiest problem of how to lessen one's work? The housewife dimly remembers something she once read and at the time thought scientific nonsense about 'food routes.' In fact, she once skimmed a whole book, written by a teacher of domestic science, about food routes. She looks up the book, and finds that 'food routes" simply means saving hundreds of steps by arranging one's kitchen so that from the time food is brought into the house and stored, through all the course of preparation, placing on the dining table, removing it, and finally disposing of the absolutely useless parts, it shall never be carried past the place where it is needed, only to be carried back again. It does not seem such nonsense now that it is her own steps she is to save, but her kitchen was planned by a man who never heard of "food routes." It may be impossible to rearrange it perfectly, but much can be done with the worst kitchen, and if the "dearest little home for two" is to be built in the near future, now is the time to study the kitchen arrangement, so that when it is built it shall be perfect.

But improved "food routes" are not the only improvements the kitchen needs if the housewife is to be her own maid. She needs every labor-saving device she can obtain, and they are many. She needs a dinner wagon, a vacuum cleaner, dustless mops and dusters, dish and clothes washers, a fireless cooker, and, if her house is wired for electricity, electric plates, grills, flatirons, mangle, and whatever other electrical devices will save her time and labor. Nor need she feel that one of these is an extravagance, for they will all be paid for over and over again in the wages saved by the departure of Ellen.

But, while the kitchen must have the necessary labor-saving devices, let no one make the mistake of supposing that there must be a large number of utensils. The "handy" kitchen is never a cluttered kitchen. Every person has favorite utensils, and they should be of the best, but she needs few, and the fewer she can manage with the better; there will be the less to keep clean and in order. The mistress of the kitchen should never allow the builder to delude her into multiplying closets, drawers, and shelves. Some places to put things are necessary, and, if possible, their height should be gauged by her own height, but every extra shelf, and especially every extra drawer, is one more thing to keep clean and one more way to use the strength and time that are so precious.

The fewness of cooking utensils is intimately connected with simplifying in another way—the amount of food prepared. We as a people have been spoiled by the abundance of foodstuffs. Not only have we been actually wasteful of food itself, but in the money we have paid for it, and perhaps most of all in the time and strength used to prepare it. Eating has become a national game. Friends are invited to come and eat, and course after course has been served and the ends of the earth have been levied upon to furnish the entertainment. All this must be changed if my lady is to be her own cook. She will not need many utensils, for from physical, if not for monetary, reasons she must curtail the course dinner. It is not fair to expect a wife, mother, and housekeeper to be a French chef at the same time. A meat, a fresh vegetable, some form of starchy vegetable like potato, rice, or spaghetti for bulk, a dish of stewed or fresh fruit or some simple pudding for a sweet, and, if the quantity is sufficient, the meal is adequate. In cold weather a hot soup is grateful, little added work, and always an economy in money; in hot weather a salad is equally acceptable.

But it is not in food and the serving of food alone that the housewife must simplify. There is large opportunity for simplifying in furnishings. Happily, fashion, which likes to call itself "artistic taste," has already set the standard. All fancy-work and most bric-à-brac have been banished, and with them many pictures. Too many hangings still remain, but that abomination "the Oriental corner" has given place to Japanese effects, which, interpreted, means almost no furniture at all. So if the housewife will leave the comfortable chairs, the reading-lamp and table, some books and a few good pictures, she can feel a free conscience in disposing of all the rest of her belongings where they will never need dusting.

Now when she has simplified to the utmost, she is ready for the much more difficult problem of systematizing. This is, indeed, the test of her mental grasp of her job. It is first of all a financial job; she must make out her money budget and abide by it. She must also make out her physical budget; that is, she must decide how much time and strength she can afford to spend on her work, and abide by that too. In studying the management of a home it is often easier to tell what it will cost in money than what it will cost in time and labor. First, she must make a list of the necessary work, as she did of the necessary expenses. To do this the housewife should not fly to the bit of labor that makes the loudest demand at the moment, but, seated in her easiest chair, she should decide calmly and deliberately just what operations are necessary, daily or weekly, to keep, not an immaculate house, but what is a very different matter—a comfortable, well-ordered home.

Some of the questions that must be answered are: How much cleaning is essential to health and a reasonable degree of tidiness? When can this cleaning best be done? What laundry work is necessary? Is it best to have this done at home? If so, are the facilities adequate? How many pieces may be left without ironing? Ironing adds nothing to the freshness of a garment, only to its appearance.

With the work she must do definitely in mind, the housewife should time herself during each operation, and, allowing something for interruptions, make a budget for the day and week. If this budget does not allow a reasonable time for rest, reading, and social life, some work should be omitted and a new budget made. Every person has a right to some opportunity to rest his body and feed his mind. Legislation provides it for the factory worker, but the home worker must still look out for herself. When told by her husband that her holiest duties were to him and her children, Nora, of "The Doll's House," replied:

"I have other duties equally sacred. I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

believe that before all else I am a human being."

Nora may have been the first, but she will not be the last woman to stand by this conviction.

But the housewife must be honest with herself and with her family; she must work, and not dawdle. Meals should be planned days in advance, and marketing done at one time for as many days as possible. This gives a chance for personal selection of food, but does not waste time in going to market, and avoids repeated trips of trade folk and extra rings at the telephone and door-bell. As she is the custodian of her own storeroom, she can buy many things in bulk, have the convenience of a constant supply, and the satisfaction of making a substantial saving in money. She should also fit up her reserve shelf against the coming of the unexpected guest, and so forestall the hurried trip to the delicatessen store, which is such a drain on both time and pocketbook.

With food in the house, it is often possible to cook several meals at the same time, thus saving both time and fuel. One woman says she prepares three or four desserts in one forenoon and places them in the ice-box, to be brought out each at its appointed time. Lunch can almost always be the by-product of a preceding meal. A little extra meat or stew provided on purpose to warm over, or sandwiches made at breakfast time to be eaten with a glass of milk, cocoa, or the remainder of last night's soup, make a lunch satisfying enough even for the hungry school-children. Sunday and the day the club meets the lamb or beef or beans should be tucked away in the fireless cooker, with a rice or suet pudding in another compartment, so the mistress can leave it with a free mind, knowing that it will be hot and appetizing when she returns.

One of the greatest wasters of time is dishwashing, and by many women it is the part of housework most despised. There is no reason why any woman should wash her dishes with her own hands. There are dish-washing machines that work perfectly.

"Oh, I have so few dishes!" protests the housewife. "It wouldn't be worth while to use a machine for so few."

It might not be worth while to use the machine for a few, but why not wait to wash dishes till there are enough to make it worth while? There is no moral reason why dishes should be washed after every meal any more than there is why napkins and towels should be washed out as soon as used. New conditions make new customs. One does not want to wash dishes in her dinner gown. Scrape the dinner dishes, cover them, and put them away. Use a different set for breakfast. Then in the morning, when something is cooking for dinner, wash the dishes for three meals all at once in less than the time needed for one meal in the old way. Only glass and silver needs to be wiped. A half-hour should suffice for all.

The third element in meeting the problem of the servantless kitchen is co-operation. When the wife and mother is also the general houseworker, she has a right to ask and receive the co-operation of the other members of the family in making the home.

"There are four men in my family," one women confided to me, "and not one of them ever thinks of putting his things in their places. Collars, coats, shoes, papers—everything is left for me to put away." This is not simply thoughtlessness; it is selfishness in a highly developed form.

"I always let Marjorie sleep as long as she pleases the morning after a party," Marjorie's mother admits, "but it *is* a bother to get breakfast for her at ten o'clock." Had she herself been to a party, she would not have remained in bed till ten the next morning; why should Marjorie? At least, if she did, why should her mother get her breakfast?

And, indeed, even if she does do her own work, why should mother get every meal, anyway? A visitor to the Middle West, where the lack of servants has long been more acute than in the East, was interested to hear her hostess accept an invitation to luncheon without hesitation. "But who will get your husband's lunch?" the visitor asked. "Oh, he'll pick up something for himself," was the cheerful answer. "There is cold meat, and he can make some coffee. He doesn't mind once in a while. Why, I could never go away if I had to get every meal."

But, above all, the woman who wants co-operation from her family must accept proffered assistance graciously. Any keen observer must have discovered that in nine cases out of ten the selfish family is the direct product of the mother's training. When she says, "It is easier to do it myself than to tell or show you," she is administering to her family a dose of the slow poison of indifference and selfishness. Children naturally love to help, and they should not only be allowed to do so, but they should be trained and required to give assistance in the work of the home. Boys as well as girls should be taught to care for their own rooms, to make their beds, and keep all their belongings in order. All errands outside the house should be intrusted to them, and, without regard to sex, they should be taught the elements of food preparation.

Being one's own maid has many inconveniences and some hardships, but it has several large compensations. The success of laundry work as a "cure" in one case at least has been mentioned, nor is this case the only one. The average woman will find herself in even better health than usual if she does a reasonable amount of housework.

The second compensation is the possession of what some one has called "a lady's kitchen." Possibly some housekeepers always succeed in maintaining their own standards of cleanliness in their kitchens when their work is done by servants, but they are few. One of the luxuries "the lady" who does her own work can afford is to have her kitchen as immaculate as she desires—no *lady* could have it otherwise. It may be more than clean; it can be attractive. With soft-colored linoleum covering the center of the tiled or hardwood floor, glass or aluminum or white enamel cooking utensils on the shelves, some flowers in the window, and some bright cushions in the easy chairs, only the mistress in a blue muslin frock is needed to turn the kitchen into a study by Vermeer. In such a kitchen one need not mind finishing a letter or reading a book while waiting for the bread to rise or the cake to bake; the children will beg to do their home work on the kitchen table; and John will think it just the place to read the evening paper while the cereal is started for morning and the dishes are scraped and set away. It was such a room that Whittier had in mind when he said that the pleasantest room in any house is a clean kitchen.

The third compensation for doing her own work is one of which the canny housewife is not slow in taking account; it is the financial compensation. She must, however, be a very good mathematician indeed if a pleasant surprise does not await her. She may have added the amount of Ellen's wages to a liberal allowance for her room and board, but what she is likely to have overlooked is the difference in cost between Ellen's management and her own. Not only has she a different incentive for thrift than had Ellen; but if brains count anywhere, it is in the use of materials. It is not simply a matter of food, ice, gas, coal, and electricity, but of all sorts of cleaning materials, wear and tear of linens and furniture, breakage of dishes, even care of paint and paper, that in the end make the reduction in cost of living without a maid beyond her outside estimate. Thus, if she is allowed the amount of Ellen's wages plus what was necessary to run the house during her régime, she will find, after all necessary house expenses are paid, she is still in possession of a sum sufficient to pay for all her new conveniences and in addition a snug remainder for charities, books, presents, pleasure trips, and even the long-desired nest-egg in the savings bank.

But, after all, the greatest compensation in being one's own maid is the opportunity it gives to train the children of a family in habits of thrift and industry. One woman, who six months ago reluctantly accepted the duties of her household because driven to it by the impossibility of finding a general houseworker, declares she has been repaid tenfold by the better development of her children. Instead of seeing less of her children, they have been with her more, and their comradeship has grown closer with their closer interests. A child should learn to be helpful in the home, but how is he to learn when all the duties fitted to his time and strength are apportioned to paid helpers? Truly, worse calamities might befall any family than the exit of the maid.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

A BLUFF ENGLISH SEAMAN[1]

WITH buoyant and almost boisterous zest Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, writes of things naval, things social, and things personal. Some one has called this desultory and unconventional autobiography "a bombshell of wit, truth, and sagacity." In arrangement—or studied disarrangement—in vigor of expression, and even in typography, the work is unique. However much the reader may like these two ebullient volumes, he cannot possibly enjoy the reading more than the author enjoyed the writing.

Fisher was a slashing fighter in council as well as at sea. He preached a strong and ahead-of-date British navy while Lord Roberts was with less success pleading for army preparedness. Letters from Fisher to Lord Esher in 1908 show how he slugged away from the shoulder on the practical way to secure British supremacy at sea, and incidentally gives an idea of his explosive way of writing. In one he says:

> *Secret.* Tirpitz asked a mutual civilian friend living in Berlin to enquire very privately of me whether I would agree to limiting size of guns and size of ships, as this is *vital* to the Germans, who *can't go* bigger than the Dreadnought in guns or size. I wrote back by return of post yesterday morning "Tell him I'll see him d——d first!" (*Them's the very words!*) I wonder what Wilhelm will say to that if Tirpitz shows him the letter!

And soon after he writes:

> This is what I suggest to you to impress on Lloyd George: *Let there be no mistake about the two Keels to one in Dreadnoughts!* Let Lloyd George reassure McKenna and tell him to have no fear. . . . . Shove in again the great fact—The Navy and Army Estimates not far different in magnitude, and yet the Army not big enough to fight Bulgaria, and the Navy can take on all the Navies of the world put together—"*Ut veniant omnes!!!*"—"Let 'em all come!" You might tell Lloyd George he can rely on my parsimony.

Oddly enough, the very next letter to Lord Esher is a typical illustration of Lord Fisher's fearlessness in matters of literary judgment. He quotes the line, "The heart untraveled fondly turns to home," and comments: "We have no poets nowadays like Pope, Goldsmith, and Gay—only damned mystical idiots like Browning and Tennyson that want a dictionary and the Differential-Calculus sort of mind to understand what they are driving at!"

Admiral Fisher was the kind of "sea-dog" that can think as well as bite. Leaving all controverted questions aside, it is clear as light that he foresaw the war, and that he thoroughly distrusted Germany. He made the British navy strong as well as big; he clamored for more and more Dreadnoughts when that was what was needed; he clamored for battle-cruisers when their value became evident; he clamored for submarines—and succeeded in having sixty-one built when "the Germans, thank God! had gone to the bottom with their first submarine, which never came up again, and the few more they had at that time were not much use;" he clamored for new-type engines and oil as fuel long before others woke up to the immense importance of these things. As to oil, he said as long ago as 1912: "It's criminal folly to allow another pound of coal on board a fighting ship;" and he now says, "Oil is the very soul of future Sea Fighting."

Often his clamoring was unheeded, but he never gave up, and the total he accomplished was big and vital. He laughs at his own habit of shaking his fist, tells the man "in his arm-chair at the Athenæum Club" that he would like "to walk up and down in front of him and shake my fist in his face," and then recalls that "King Edward—God bless him!—said to me once in one of my moments of wild enthusiasm: 'Would you kindly leave off shaking your fist in my face?'" But there are times when vigor is better than suavity; Lord Fisher may have seemed a wild bull in the china shop to the smooth politicians, but they generally got out of his way. He lacked tact, they said; he responds by

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, LORD FISHER

defining "tact" as "insulting a man without his knowing it."

This reminds us that Lord Fisher had a fondness for apothegms and devotes a short chapter to a collection of them under the head "Things that Please Me." Here are two or three of his own making: "The three H's—Hit first! Hit hard! Keep on Hitting;" "Prudence in war is Imbecility;" "I thought it would be a good thing to be a missionary, but I thought it would be better to be First Sea Lord;" "I never bother to bother about any one who doesn't bother to bother about me."

One of the delightful things about these volumes is the unexpectedness with which one comes upon reminiscences of famous or interesting people. There is some attempt to segregate the "Memories" from the "Records," but when a good "memory" occurs to the author he simply puts it in, no matter what naval-history problem he has been hammering at. Here, for instance, is a glimpse of the famous scientist, Lord Kelvin:

> Lord Kelvin had a wonderful gift of being able to pursue abstruse investigations in the hubbub of a drawing-room full of visitors. He would produce a large green book out of a gamekeeper's pocket he had at the back of his coat, and suddenly go ahead with figures. I had an interesting episode once. Sir William Thomson, as he then was, had come with me for the first voyage of a new big cruiser that I commanded. I had arranged for various responsible persons to report to me at 8 A.M. how various parts of the ship were behaving. One of them reported that a rivet was loose, and there was a slight leak. I said casually: "I wonder how much water would come in if the rivet came out altogether." Sir William was sitting next me at breakfast, very much enjoying eggs and bacon, and he asked the Officer: "How big is the rivet?" and whereabouts it was, etc. The Officer left, and Sir William went on with his eggs and bacon, and I talked with Sir Nathaniel Barnaby on the other side of me, who was the designer of the ship that we were in. Presently Sir William, in a mild voice, never having ceased his eggs and bacon, said so much water would come in. Sir N. Barnaby thereupon worked it out on paper and said to Sir William: "You made a good guess." He replied: "I didn't guess. I worked it out."
>
> The Midshipmen idolized Lord Kelvin, and they were very intimate with him. I heard one of them, who was four-foot-nothing, explain to Sir William how to make a magnet. Sir William listened to the Midshipman's lecture on magnetism with the greatest deference, and gave the little boy no idea of what a little ass he was to be talking to the greatest man on earth on the subject of magnetism.

American readers may like to see the author's snap-shot talk about Americans:

> My very best friends are Americans. I was Admiral in North America, and saw "American Beauties" at Bermuda. Those American roses and American women are equal! Without question they are the best dancers in the world! My only son married an American lady (which rejoiced me). . . . I had such a time in America when I went over to the wedding! I never can forgot the hospitality so boundless and so sincere! I really might have spent three years in America (so I calculated) in paying visits earnestly desired. The reporters (twenty-five of them) asked me when I left what I thought of their country. (I tried to dodge them, but found them all in my cabin when I went on board!) I summed it all up in the one word I greatly admire—"Hustle!" and I got an adhesive label in America which I also loved! Great black block letters on a crimson ground—RUSH. You stick it on a letter or the back of a slow fool. . . . I had the great pleasure of dining with Mr. Woodrow Wilson. I predicted to the reporters that he would be the next President for sure! I was told I was about the first to say so—anyhow, the twenty-five reporters put it down as my news!
>
> I met several great Americans during my visit; but the loveliest meeting I ever had was when, long before, a charming company of American gentlemen came on July 4 to Admiralty House at Bermuda to celebrate Independence Day! I got my speech in before theirs! I said George Washington was the greatest Englishman who ever lived! England had never been so prosperous, thanks solely to him, as since his time and now, because he taught us how to associate with our fellow-countrymen when they went abroad and set up house for themselves!

We cannot here follow Lord Fisher's career. Its double climax of gain for England was summed up in a letter to Fisher from a fellow-Admiral (John Moresby) in the words: "Doubtless you saved England at the Falkland Islands. Doubtless you prepared our fleet for this war." But Moresby feared that some Joshua would reap what Fisher as a far-seeing Moses had sown. The Falkland incident is tersely described by Lord Fisher without brag but without false modesty:

> As a climax that sent the hearts of the British people into their boots, poor Cradock and his brave ships were sunk by Admiral von

[1] Memories and Records. By Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Fisher. 2 vols. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pee. I became First Sea Lord within twenty-our hours of that event, and without delay ie Dreadnought Battle Cruisers, Inflexible nd Invincible, went seven thousand miles ithout a hitch in their water tube boiler or ieir turbine machinery, and arrived at the alkland Islands almost simultaneously with dmiral von Spee and his eleven ships. That ight von Spee, like another Casabianca with is son on board, had gone to the bottom and ll his ships save one—and that one also soon fter—were sunk. I have to reiterate about on Spee, as to this day the veil is upon the aces of our people, and they do not realize the alvation that came to them.

As an author Lord Fisher is eccentric d explosive, but effective; as a naval nmander and authority on the naval eds of England he has had no superior our time. He is not of the type that uffers fools gladly," and his fighting rit may not always have made him an sy man to work with. But his services his country will be remembered long er the disputes in which he took part e forgotten.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

e of Zeitoon (The). By Talbot Mundy. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Another of Mr. Mundy's popular tales romance, fighting, and adventure in little-own regions. This time Armenia is the ene.

rging of the Pikes (The). By Anison North. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A tale of Canada in the days of the so-lled rebellion of 1837. Adventure along e rivers and through the forests of the lds of Upper Canada lend glamour and mance to the telling.

ary Minds Her Business. By George Weston. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Mary becomes "a crackajack business man." Circumstances make her the ad of a big business. She breaks a strike bringing in women to replace the ıking men, outwits her uncle who tries "do" her, and generally makes men sit and take notice. Also she has a love ory.

BIOGRAPHY

rs. Gladstone. By Her Daughter, Mary Drew. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

If, as is sometimes said, a man's wife n either make or mar his career, the orld owes a debt of gratitude to Mrs. ladstone for the great public services of r famous husband. This book tells of the re personality who shared Mr. Glad-one's life, with the intimate knowledge id the sympathy that might be expected a daughter who was peculiarly *en rap-ort* with her parents.

eminiscences of a Boy in Blue. 1862-1865. By Henry Murray Calvert. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A lively account of the experiences of a oung soldier in the Civil War. There is ut little of the ghastly side of war and uch of the brighter side—including the etails of a love affair with a Southern girl iat keeps the reader turning the pages till e comes to the end, with his curiosity still nsatisfied and wishing to learn the real equel.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

rmenia and the Armenians. By Kevork Aslan. Translated from the French by Pierre Crabites. The Macmillan Company, New York.

This is a revision of a more voluminous arlier volume on Armenian history from he earliest times down to the period in which we are living. The conciseness of the present book is commendable.

Joke About Housing (The). By Charles Harris Whitaker. The Marshall Jones Company, Boston.

Most people find little to joke about in the housing situation at present. Nor does the author, indeed, except in his title. This is a serious book that states the problem suggestively without really answering it.

POETRY

World of Windows (A). By Charles Hanson Towne. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

We republish on this page the title poem from Mr. Towne's latest volume, "A World of Windows." It is a poem of which Hood would not have been ashamed. There are other poems as good as this in the volume, but none better. And this is by no means an unkind thing to say.

A WORLD OF WINDOWS

Behind my house are windows,
Each lit with yellow flame,
And each one is a little world
Set in a little frame.

A shop-girl, through her mirror,
Looks at her ashen face.
Below her, in a peignoir
Of shabby, dirty lace,

A woman, stout and lazy,
Sits playing solitaire;
Dishevelled is her ill-lit room,
And tumbled is her hair.

There is one little window
Set high above the rest;
I see the edge of an iron bed,
And a young girl thinly dressed.

Her face is full of sorrow—
One seldom sees her laugh;
Each night she bends above an old
And faded photograph.

She takes it from the bureau
In that small, stuffy place;
One evening, I could almost see
The tears upon her face,

When the wild gas-jet flickered
Above her heavy hair,
That whole long night I saw her,
An image of despair,

Beside her tiny window,
Gazing at the white moon.
I wondered what her life must be—
Had Love gone by so soon?

A week dragged on; her shutters
Were drawn, as if to hide
The little drama of her world;
And then—one night—she died.

She killed herself. I read the truth,
Hidden among the news—
A little item, stale enough:
How many love—and lose!

Three days—and then another girl
Took up her story there.
Two flights below, a woman still
Sat playing solitaire,

In the same shabby peignoir
Of yellow, dirty lace,
And the poor shop-girl, in her glass,
Looked at her pallid face.

Behind my house are windows,
Each lit with yellow flame;
Each is a world for some one
Who plays the old, old game.

And when one world is emptied,
Through terror or disgrace,
How soon another brave one comes
To fill the vacant place!

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

New Mexico. By George Wharton James. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston.

We find in the pages of this book at once a history of New Mexico's past and an account of its present conditions, written with the full knowledge of a student of history and of a traveler who has thoroughly covered the State's vast domain. There are many illustrations, some of them in colors.

On the Trail of the Pioneers. By John T. Faris. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The fascinating story of the opening of the Great West is told in this book with copious extracts from original sources and with numerous pictures. People who have lived through the epoch described, or whose forebears took part in it, will find the book a mine of interest.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Orient in Bible Times (The). By Elihu Grant. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Palestine are succinctly described in this book as they existed "in Bible times." There are many photographic illustrations that show these lands in our own times. Sunday-school teachers will find interesting material for their classes in the volume.

WAR BOOKS

Before the War. By Viscount Haldane. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Dover Patrol (The), 1915-1917. By Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon. 2 vols. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Sapper Dorothy Lawrence: The Only English Woman Soldier. Late Royal Engineers, 51st Division, 179th Tunnelling Company, B. E. F. The John Lane Company, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Learning to Write. Suggestions and Counsel from Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Stevenson is always worth reading and re-reading; and these excerpts from his writings on literary style and kindred themes will be entertaining and helpful both to those who have read them before and to those who may have the felicity of reading them here for the first time.

Our Unseen Guest. Anonymous. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This book purports to be history, but, as it is anonymous and as the author frankly concedes that the names used and the places referred to are fictitious, the reader will be justified in regarding the whole book as fiction. A man and his wife take up a planchette or ouija board for an evening's recreation. It spells out something which attracts their attention. The result is they give night after night to this which at first they had regarded simply as a toy. A spirit from the other world spells out to them some lessons in philosophy. This philosophy, while somewhat new in its form, is essentially Oriental. They are for some time perplexed to determine whether the instruction furnished them by Stephen, who has "graduated," comes from the spirit world or from the "subconscious self" of Joan. Our guess is that it comes from the conscious self of the writer of the story.

Work and Play in the Grenfell Mission. Extracts from the Letters and Journal of Hugh Payne Greeley, M.D., and Floretta Elmore Greeley. Introduction by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

If any one doubts that good letters are still written in this age of hurry and "dictated but not read" correspondence, a leisurely reading of Mrs. Greeley's letters in this book will reassure him. The letters have a very human interest, and incidentally throw additional light on a region and people that Dr. Grenfell has made familiar to us.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

A Farmer's View of Labor and Living

BEGINNING on page 72 of this week's Outlook, Mr. Buffum discusses a very important National problem. What explanation does he make as to why all farm products are necessarily high?

Is every industry and occupation in our country dependent upon farming? Discuss the comparative importance of farming.

A successful New England farmer recently said to the writer that, if present farming conditions continue much longer, the American people will experience a food famine that will spell ruination to our country. Do you understand the conditions to which he referred? Does Mr. Buffum's article tend to confirm this farmer's opinion?

Are the farmers you know optimistic or pessimistic about the future of farming? Are they planting more or less than a year ago? Are many of them selling their farms? How many of your neighbors do you think know what the farm problem is? How many of them are even interested in it? Are we as a people sufficiently awake to the farm situation in America?

Ask the farmers of your community whether those working for them are really interested in farming as an industry and the quantity of farm production. If they are, tell why; and if they are not, report what explanations the farmers make to you.

Are the farmers whom you know interested in the daily life and problems of their farm-hands? Do they seem to care how their farm help live and whether the children of their help have proper social and educational advantages? What bearing have these questions upon the success of the farmer?

How can farming be made more attractive and productive? Discuss this at length.

Do you know the meaning of the following expressions: *Aftermath, political economist, commodity, exigencies, laborers per se, gainsay, era, fiat, mundane, ephemeral.*

Why Not be Your Own Retailer?

What explanation does Mr. Hughes give as to why living is high? Explain why his position does, or does not, satisfy you.

What is the meaning of this statement made by Mr. Hughes: "Consumers have been going in one direction while producers have been going in the other."

Mr. Hughes says there are certain remedies for this situation. What is the situation he refers to and what are the remedies he mentions? Do you agree with his opinion of the remedies?

What do you think of the co-operative store idea? Is there such a store in your community? If not, do you think it would be well to start one? Would you be willing to start it? If such a store were started in your community and those keeping stores now in it should undersell the co-operative store, would you buy of them? Give reasons for your answer.

Define the following words: *Rapacity, duplex, boycott, consumers, contingent losses, segment, rancid, social pessimist, prorate.*

The Open Shop

State very carefully just what is meant by the "open shop." Do you think labor unions wrong in insisting on the "closed shop"?

If you were an employer do you think it would be wise for you to insist upon the "open shop"? Would you insist upon it even if your position on this question damaged your business?

When you are purchasing goods, do you look for a union label? Do you think you should? Is the man who looks for a union label an advocate of class warfare?

What is collective bargaining? If you employed men, would you permit your men to bargain with you collectively? What are your reasons?

What does The Outlook mean by the "partner shop"? Are there such shops? Discuss the value of "partner shops."

Some of our best writers on our labor problems believe that the answer to labor's unrest is neither the "closed shop" nor wages nor hours nor working conditions nor profit-sharing nor even a formal acceptance of employer-employee management, but that the answer to labor's unrest depends upon the human relationship between employer and employee. What do you think?

Explain the meaning of *epigrammatic, chaos, lumberjacks, A. F. of L., polyglot.*

A very recent valuable book dealing with labor is that by Samuel Crowther entitled "Commonsense and Labour" (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

Primary Elections

What are primaries? What different kinds of primaries are there? What are primaries for?

Which seems to be fairer to the average citizen, the primary or the convention method? or a combination of both? Which method do politicians generally prefer?

Explain somewhat at length why the primary became a popular institution.

What arguments can you present for and what against the primary method? Do you think the primaries give you a better knowledge of candidates?

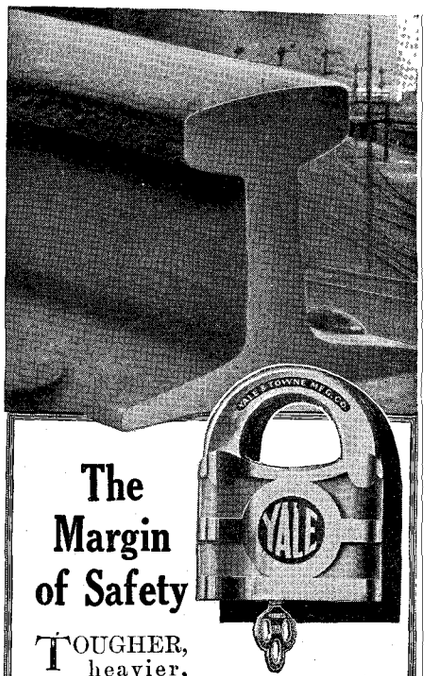
Does it seem to you that the Presidential primaries held thus far this year have disclosed the will of the people?

In what way and when are the Presidential electors nominated in your State?

Do you think State delegations to the National party conventions should be under the unit rule or under the district rule?

Define: *Prestige, entrants, ostensibly, prescribe, district delegate, candidacy, effrontery, minority candidate.*

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.



The Margin of Safety

TOUGHER, heavier, stronger in all their parts than ordinary routine service requires—Yale Padlocks, like the steel rails of the railroad, have the strength *plus* that enables them to successfully withstand the shock of extraordinary emergency.

That reserve of extra strength, *the margin of safety*, is in-built into Yale Padlocks.

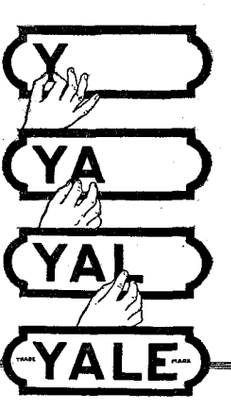
Enduring, tough metals. Test methods that check each step in material and making. Designed with the skill of long years—each part of mechanism of the Yale Padlock is precise to exactness.

Simple, compact, *safe*, you can depend with confidence upon Yale Padlocks, in the knowledge that each one is built to meet the demands you will make on it.

The trade-mark "Yale" stands for the name of the maker of Yale Products—not for a type of lock. It is the abbreviated signature of the manufacturers.

Yale Padlocks bear the trade-mark "Yale" as a symbol of their margin of safety. The same trade-mark that guarantees Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Door Closers, Builders' Locks and Hardware, Cabinet Locks, Bank Locks, Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

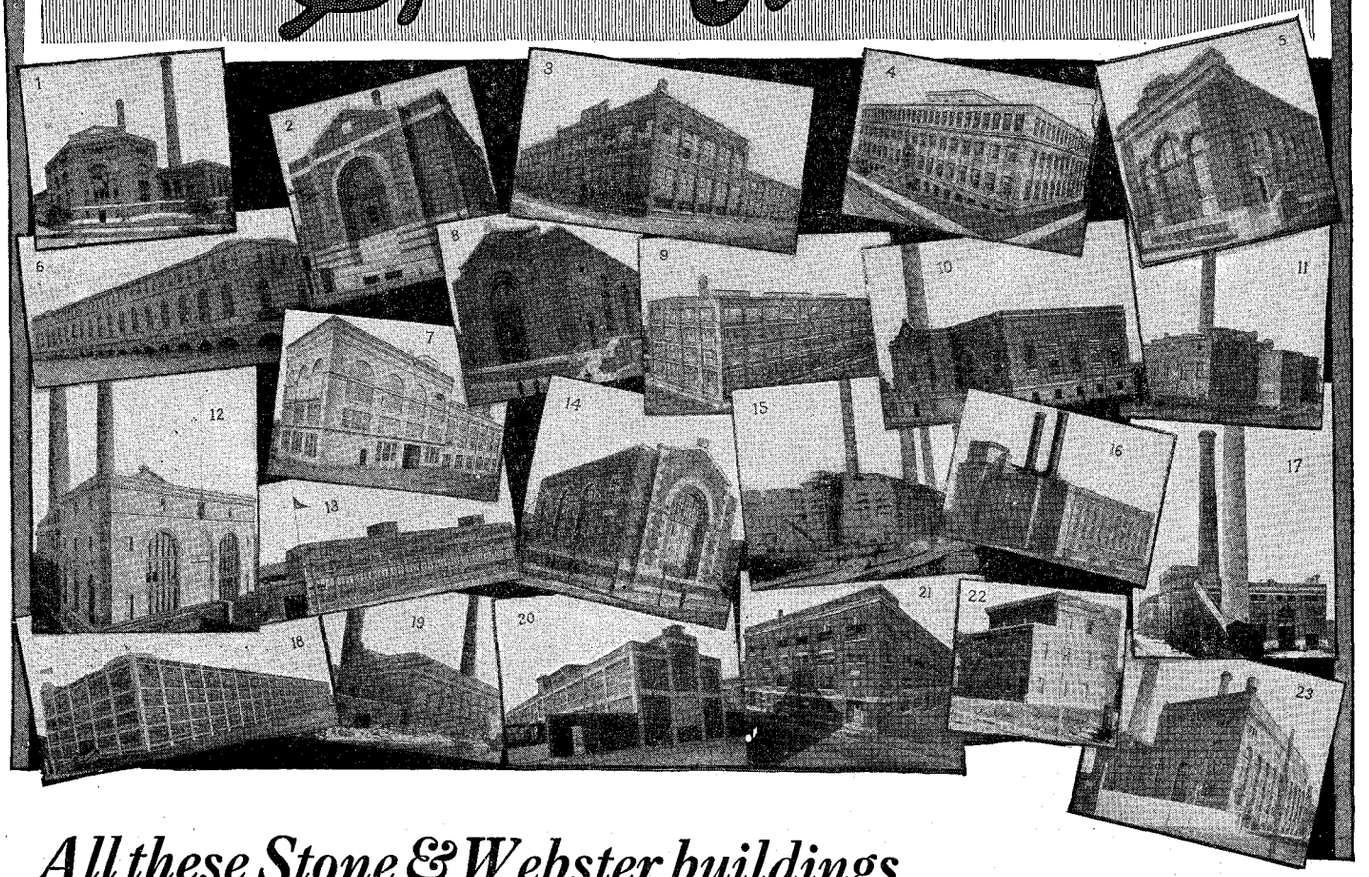
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Makers of the Yale Locks
Works & General Offices: Stamford, Conn.
New York Office: 9 E. 40th St.
Chicago Office 77 E. Lake St.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years



All these Stone & Webster buildings carry Barrett Specification Roofs—

READ this letter from the company which built the 23 buildings shown above:

STONE & WEBSTER
147 MILK ST. BOSTON

June 13, 1919.

The Barrett Company, New York

We are sending you a collection of photographs showing the types of structures on which we have used Barrett Specification Roofs. The collection includes industrial plants and buildings, warehouses, power stations, sub-stations, office and monumental buildings, chemical works, etc., and it seems to us that this exhibit is better evidence of our satisfaction with your product than anything we might say.

Stone & Webster

For a great construction company like Stone & Webster, to use Barrett Specification Roofs is convincing proof of the correctness of the Barrett Specification principle of roof construction, and shows their absolute confidence in Barrett materials and Barrett Service.

Stone & Webster, as well as other important construction companies, recommend Barrett Specification Roofs because:

1—From start to finish they are assured of getting just the kind of roof they specify, with no chances for "skimping" or the substitution of inferior materials.

2—They know that all contractors are bidding on an equal basis on a standard roofing of the highest quality.

3—Our "Free Inspection Service" protects them, by placing on *us* the burden of seeing that the owner gets what he pays for and that the materials are properly applied.

4—And last and most important we furnish free a Surety Bond (details on request) which absolutely protects the owner from roofing maintenance and expense.

Is it any wonder that The Barrett Specification type of roof covers more of the prominent structures of the country than any other kind?

Copy of Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams sent free, upon request, to any one interested.

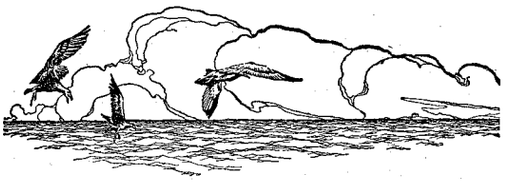
The Barrett Company

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston
Syracuse	St. Louis	Cleveland	Cincinnati
Pittsburgh	Detroit	New Orleans	Birmingham
Kansas City	Minneapolis	Dallas	Nashville
Salt Lake City	Seattle	Peoria	Atlanta
Duluth	Milwaukee	Bangor	Washington
Johnstown	Lebanon	Youngstown	Toledo
Columbus	Richmond	Latrobe	Bethlehem
Elizabeth	Buffalo	Baltimore	

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

1 Harvard Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
2 Kendall Square Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
3 Building of S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn.
4 Office Building, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Ohio.
5 Coolidge Corner Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
6 Power Station, Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Ia.
7 Steam Plant, Columbus Power Co., Columbus, Ohio.
8 Malden Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
9 Factory Building "S," Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co. Passaic, N. J.
10 Riverside Power Station, Minneapolis General Electric Co.
11 Power Station, Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.
12 Lincoln Wharf Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
13 Warehouse, General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
14 Roslindale Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
15 Power Station Extension, Dallas Electric Light and Power Co.
16 River Power Station, Buffalo General Electric Co.
17 Steam Power Station, Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
18 Factory and Boiler House, Westinghouse Lamp Co., Trenton, N. J.
19 Steam Power Station, Lowell Electric Light Corp., Lowell, Mass.
20 Factory Building, The Celluloid Co., Newark, N. J.
21 Factory Building, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.
22 Sub-station, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
23 Charlestown Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WHAT Foch really said when he met the German Commissioners in a railway coach and dictated the terms of the Armistice is told at first-hand by Captain Raymond Recouly in the May number of Scribner's Magazine. This is real history. ¶ Baldridge of "The Stars and Stripes" and Nathaniel Peffer of "The China Press" describe "Korea's Rebellion" from personal investigation. They differ in many points from General Sherrill. ¶ Henry van Dyke writes for every number of Scribner's Magazine, under the title "Guide-Posts and Camp-Fires," and in the May number he celebrates the glories and annoyances of "Moving Day." ¶ Three hundred years ago the Pilgrims landed. Dean Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania writes of the literature they produced, and there is a series of etchings of Old Plymouth. ¶ The fiction in Scribner's Magazine was never better. John Fox's last novel, "Erskine Dale—Pioneer," has reached its most absorbing adventures in Revolutionary days. ¶ Other features of Scribner's Magazine for May are a striking reproduction of the bust of Henry van Dyke recently finished by William Ordway Partridge; an illuminating essay on Henry James by Edmund Gosse, the eminent critic; a discussion in the Field of Art, by Will H. Low; The Financial Situation reviewed by Alexander Dana Noyes. ¶ Literature and current thought on great subjects are published in each issue of Scribner's Magazine.

EXIT THE OLD-TIME TYP OF TEACHER; ENTER THE MODERN TYPE WITH MODERN IDEAS

BY E. V. LAUGHLIN

Not long ago my attention was called i the wail of an old-time teacher in one the southern counties of Illinois. The ol timer was lamenting the decadence of ski in arithmetic. To prove his contention th students of the present day were being i efficiently prepared in this subject he pul lished in the local paper a list of ten pro lems accompanied by an announceme that a prize of $5 would be paid to th one rendering the best solution. From th many replies received the teacher dre comparisons inimical to students of th present time. He boldly asserted that th teaching of the present day was far inferic to that of three and four decades ago, hi proof being that he had received far mor accurate solutions for his problems fro people trained under the old system tha he had from students at present in th schools.

Being a teacher, I examined the lis of problems with considerable curiosity Without an exception, they were all old fashioned. For instance, there was that im probable problem that I puzzled over i my boyhood—namely, "A, B, and C con sume equally seven loaves of bread, o which A furnishes 5 loaves and B 2 loave C pays 21 cents for what he eats. Ho should A and B divide this money?" Th other nine were very similar. Every on of them were puzzles. Not one related t actual conditions existing to-day in th commercial or industrial world. Asid from mental discipline and training in ar ranging ingenious combinations, a youn person would be little better off fro having solved them. Nevertheless thi pedagogue of the old school bewails wha he calls the inability of young people o the present day to solve these puzzl problems.

The wail of this old-time teacher turne my thinking back to the schools of my boy hood. I am not an old man, only forty five, nevertheless I realize how backwar were the schools of thirty and thirty-fiv years ago. I recall how the major part o my study of arithmetic, after I had mas tered common and decimal fractions, wa with problems similar to the one give above. Hour after hour I puzzled an pored over them, vainly seeking the tur or twist that would suggest their solution I remember that history was mainly memorizing of battles together with thei dates. I must confess that it is with not a little pride that I recall how I was able to write on the blackboard from memory every battle of the Civil War, giving the exact year, month, and day when they hap pened. I think I had equal skill with othe wars narrated in American history, includ ing even those in colonial days. In geogra phy the common procedure was to learn the location of long lists of cities, capes, bays, mountains, lakes, rivers, whatnot. Those long lists as they appeared in Mon teith's "Comprehensive Geography" are almost as vivid to-day as they were thirty years ago in that little country schoolhouse down in southern Illinois. In that respect, no doubt, I have been benefited. But the major problems of the people, their labor, livelihood, manners, customs, etc., were but lightly touched. It remained for me to find

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these things out later in my magazine and newspaper readings.

In the schools of three decades ago, particularly in the smaller villages and the rural districts, the major emphasis was upon two subjects—arithmetic and spelling. History, civics, grammar, physiology, were regarded as being of only passing value. Reading was given somewhat greater attention, though generally the stress was upon a dramatic delivery rather than upon contents. I well recall how scared I was when my teacher stormed and fumed because I could not imitate the exact inflection he said belonged in a certain selection. Few of my schoolmates could surpass me in determining the meaning of the selection. However, he regarded me as well-nigh hopeless because I seemed to be unable or was perhaps too timid to thunder out the lines in the orthodox dramatic way.

I have just said that arithmetic and spelling were the hobbies in the schools of a few years ago. I have known students to devote their whole time to these two subjects. For hours at a time they would puzzle over the number arrangements that went under the guise of arithmetic. They would also pore over the letter arrangements of words, thinking they were perfecting themselves in spelling. Scant attention was given to the use of these words in sentences. Once in a while a composition was required. It was a part of our school work that was approached with fear and trembling; and invariably these compositions were exceedingly crude affairs. As a child I can remember mentally questioning the value of learning the letter arrangement of words when I was unable to make any use of the arrangements after they were learned.

I cannot regard as valid the wail of the old-time pedagogue which I referred to in my first paragraph. He would seek a return of the old-time emphasis upon arithmetic and spelling. Very likely he favors the emphasis upon the dramatic element in reading. Since leaving the rural schools I have gone through normal school, college, and university. To me it seems that the present methods of teaching are far superior to those of several decades ago.

The present emphasis is upon the practical. In arithmetic, for example, subjects of real use are dwelt upon. There is little attempt to worry and puzzle the child with complex number arrangements never met with in real life. It is true, very likely, that present-day children are unable to solve the puzzles contained in the old-time text-book; they are, however, far better prepared to grapple with the number arrangements that come up in every-day life. The same is true of other subjects as well. The child of thirteen or fourteen writes a far better letter than a child of the same age a half-century ago. He also knows much more about history, government, social geography, etc. Summed up briefly, he is far better educated. Unquestionably it is better that the old-time teacher should steal off the stage of action and give place to the modern teacher. Such is the opinion of one who was cradled in the old system, and who taught according to these old standards for a number of years. Thanks to normal and university training, however, the writer numbers himself among the list of those who see in the present pedagogical system a great advance over the ideas that were prevalent a half-century ago.

"PYRENE Will Save My New Car"

"IF I'd only had Pyrene last summer I wouldn't have been left stranded with my family at night on a bleak country road with the smoking ruin of a good touring car.

"Cars are hard to get these days, and they cost real money.

"So have this Pyrene installed on the very day my new car is delivered."

Saves 15% on Automobile Fire Insurance

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.
17 East 49th Street, New York
ATLANTA CHICAGO KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO
Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Sold by hardware and electrical supply dealers and garages

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

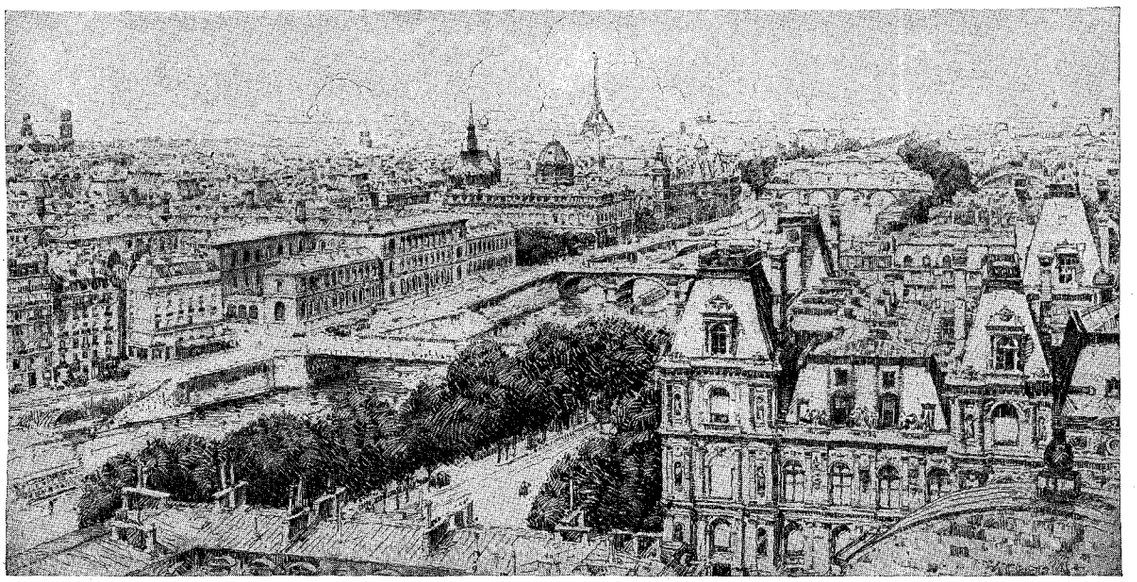
OPPORTUNITY

THE ancients, with their fondness for depicting everything in human form, conceived of opportunity as a man with long hair on the front of his head and extremely short hair on the back. When coming towards you, it was easy to seize him; once having passed you by, almost impossible to grasp.

Opportunity faces us to-day; it faces us every day. Of particular interest to the readers of this department are the investment opportunities now to be had. Such opportunities undoubtedly exist, although many people, considering the unstable condition of labor and industry, prefer to let investments severely alone, thinking that prices will be still lower later on. Perhaps they will. There is an old saying in Wall Street, however, that bulls sometimes make money, bears sometimes make money, but the hogs never. In other words, the man who refuses to take a profit because he wants another point or two, or the man who does not buy because he thinks that in a little while he can buy for a point or two cheaper, is very apt to get fooled and lose out entirely. There is such a thing as trying to drive too sharp a bargain.

There are investment opportunities to-day on account of the money situation. The money situation may not improve for some time to come; it may even get worse. But remember the saying about the bull, the bear, and the hog. One thing, however, is sure; eventually the money situation will improve, and for the man who invests under present conditions this spells profit.

Money rates are extremely high. Money is "tight." This means that funds available for investment are scarce, investments are



In Paris—American Banking Service

PARIS is one of the three chief market places of the world. There meet the great highways of commerce and travel that lead from Spain and the Mediterranean, from Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. To Paris, from everywhere, come travelers for business or pleasure; from Paris to all the world go the products of France.

Business houses and American travelers find a Paris banking connection of special advantage. Distinctively American service is provided by the Paris Office of this Company.

This office is an American bank with American methods. It receives checking and time deposits, pays interest on balances, and affords complete facilities for every international banking service. In addition, depositors may avail themselves of our commercial and credit information, and of our assistance in establishing trade connections.

We shall be pleased to explain fully the advantages of an account with our Paris Office.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $50,000,000 RESOURCES MORE THAN $800,000,000

NEW YORK LONDON LIVERPOOL PARIS HAVRE BRUSSELS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mason's settlement at Piscataqua was probably the site of the first sawmill erected about 1631 – a humble forerunner of future development

The Natural Power House of New England

THE innumerable lakes and rivers of New England constitute a vast natural power house that already has contributed much toward the progress of its manufacturing enterprises and industrial expansion. These sources of water power, representing most of the feasible developments, have not approached the peak of their capacities. In all, over 5,700 sources have been harnessed, yielding a total of over 1,000,000 horsepower and turning 10,000 wheels.

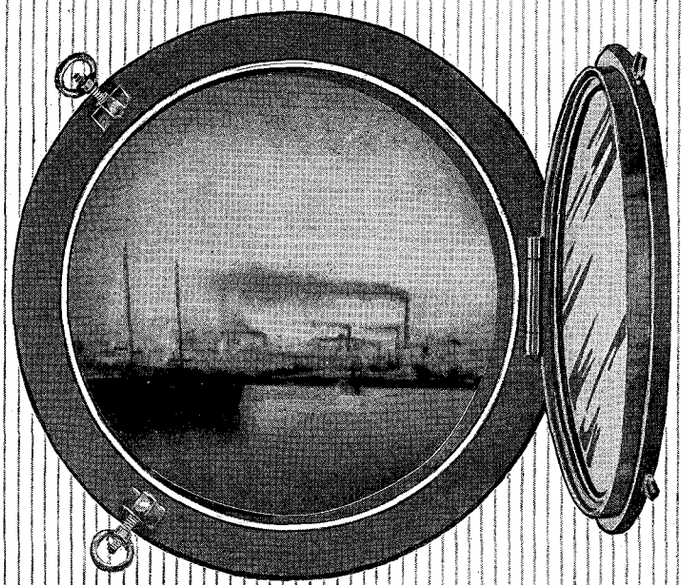
Yet this local and cheap power, leaving industries independent, in part at least, of fuel supplies from other sections of the country, is only one of the reasons for the greater New England that is to come. Both the investor and the manufacturer are recognizing that the soundness of New England's business activities is due to a combination of natural resources, location and the traditional character of the people.

Manufacturers contemplating New England as a base will find in the Old Colony Trust Company an organization thoroughly equipped to render a broad and efficient banking service. We shall be pleased to send you a copy of our booklet "*Your Financial Requirements and How We Can Meet Them*", outlining our many facilities. Address Department C.

Visit picturesque New England for the Tercentenary celebrations of the Pilgrims' Landing.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Travelers—the world over—find New England's products on sale. From the shops of London and Paris to the street-stalls of the Orient, the trade-mark of the "Yankee" symbolizes quality and square dealing.

New England investments are backed by the world-wide reputations of these manufacturers. They are eminently safe and yield liberal returns.

Ask us to send you Booklet O 291, "Safeguarding Your Investments"

Hollister, White & Co.

INCORPORATED

50 Congress Street
BOSTON

92 Cedar St. cor. Trinity Pl.
NEW YORK

North American Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

Providence R. I. · Springfield Mass. · Pittsfield Mass. · Portland Me.

FIRST FARM MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE BONDS

Denominations of
$100—$200—$500—$1,000 at 6%
Maturity date Jan 1, 1929. Privilege to pay Jan. 1, 1925

Loan 6,100—Galbreath—$60,000. Secured by 5,128 acres—one of the finest and best improved stock ranches in the West. Buildings are valued at $45,000 and the land at $110,000. Total valuation, $155,000. Complete descriptive circular sent on request. Also ask for pamphlet "S" and other offerings of independent First Farm Mortgages in amounts to suit.

For more than 36 years no investor has ever lost a dollar through us. We have clients in almost every section.

6% E. J. Lander & Co ESTABLISHED 1883 Grand Forks, North Dakota. 6%

DO YOU WISH INFORMATION

regarding securities which you hold or contemplate purchasing? If so, write the Financial Editor of The Outlook enclosing One Dollar, and your inquiry will receive his personal attention.

FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOAN BONDS

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES represent conservative Loans on productive farm lands worth more than double the amount of the debt.
Not One Dollar lost in sixty-two years.
Interest paid promptly when due.
For sale in $500 and $1,000 denominations and upward.
Complete information furnished upon request.
Ask for Booklet and Investor's List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON · ILLINOIS

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

going begging, and under the operation of the law of supply and demand investments are to be had cheaply. Which means loss—on paper, at any rate—for the man who bought at higher prices, but for the man with funds to invest at the present time it means opportunity. Take the case of Liberty Bonds. We subscribed for Liberty Bonds at par, and now some of them are down about fifteen points. Surely a most distressing sight, but not one to cause real worry. Certainly the bonds are as safe as they ever were, and will undoubtedly pay interest regularly and be redeemed at maturity. Unless you are obliged to sell your original holdings, you have no cause for anxiety; and if you are not obliged to sell, don't do it. If you can buy more, however, we recommend it without hesitation or doubt concerning the ultimate profit resulting from such a purchase.

Why have Liberty Bonds gone down? Because of the money situation. Money to-day will purchase only half of what it would formerly. An 8 per cent return on your money to-day is the equivalent, then, of 4 per cent a few short years ago. Securities must therefore sell at prices to yield this higher return, and even Liberty Bonds, the safest investment in the world, have declined in price. They don't yield 8 per cent, but some of them yield over 5, and many a man would have thought the person entirely crazy who prophesied such a state of affairs when the bonds were issued. They yield less than most other securities because you must pay something for the factor of safety; and isn't absolute safety worth a good deal in these days when "the unstable condition of labor and industry" is something that cannot be ignored? Nor is it meant to be said that investments can be had to yield 8 per cent to-day that are as safe as those which previously returned only 4 per cent. Investments have a way of discounting the future, and every one believes that the time is coming when money will not be so high and once again gilt-edged investments will be selling at prices to yield no more than 4 or 4½ per cent. What will this mean? Well, suppose a 4 per cent Liberty Bond should sell at eighty; that would return a straight yield of 5 per cent; suppose conditions revert to what they were formerly; then this same bond will yield only 4 per cent and sell at par, or twenty points—$200—higher than now. In other words, the man who buys now will not only get a greater return on his money than he who buys later, but has practically a certain profit besides. If you own Liberty Bonds for which you paid par, hold on to them and buy more. In this way you can bring down the average price at which you purchased and assure yourself of certain profit. It's an opportunity.

Perhaps, you will say, they are going still lower. Buy more at the lower price and bring your average down still further. But will they go much lower? Recently one of the largest railway corporations in the country, one which has always enjoyed the highest credit and the merited confidence of investors, borrowed a number of million dollars through the sale of an issue of notes due in ten years. The notes pay interest at 7 per cent. Many bankers expressed surprise that the notes are to run for ten years instead of five, because, they said, money would be lower in five years, and why pay 7 per cent for ten years when it was not necessary. Five years from now

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

Canada

Bear this thought in mind: Canada's industrial possibilities to-day equal those of the United States immediately following the Civil War.

That explains the American industrial invasion of Canada and the Dominion's favorable investment opportunities.

Placing investment funds in Canada with exchange rates so advantageous to you, augurs well for large income and future profits.

We will recommend you desirable securities with excellent income-yield if you will write to us. Address:

AGENCY OF
Royal Securities
CORPORATION
49 (CANADA)
LIMITED
165 BROADWAY NEW YORK

H&W

A National Investment Service

THROUGH the aid and co-operation of our correspondents we are enabled to offer an investment service national in scope.

We have the privilege of being connected by private wires with the following well known firms having offices in various cities:

Anderson & Powell Cincinnati, Ohio
Allen Arnold & Co. Boston, Mass.
Adams, Merrill & Co. Hartford, Conn.
Beazell & Chatfield Cincinnati, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio
Ball & Co. New London, Conn.
Cassatt & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Baltimore, Md., New York, N. Y.
Clark, Griffith & McWain Boston, Mass.
Hugh J. Dimond & Co. Boston, Mass.
Downer & Co. Boston, Mass.
John L. Edwards & Co. Washington, D. C.
T. F. Gagen & Co. Boston, Mass.
Goodwin-Beach & Co. Hartford, Conn., New Britain, Conn.
R. Glendinning & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
E. M. Hamlin & Co. Boston, Mass.
Hincks Bros. & Co. Bridgeport, Conn.
Chandler Hovey & Co. Boston, Mass.
Hulbard, Warren & Chandler Chicago, Ill., Battle Creek, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Kalamazoo, Mich., Lansing, Mich.
W. W. Lanahan & Co. Baltimore, Md.
Learoyd, Foster & Co. Boston, Mass.
Long & Nash Boston, Mass.
A. E. Masten & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va.
Moorhead & Elmore Washington, D. C.
Morris, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Naphen & Co. Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.
O'Brien & Williams Montreal, Canada, Ottawa, Canada
Otis & Co. Cleveland, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Colorado Springs, Colo., Denver, Colo., Boston, Mass., Detroit, Mich.
S. B. Pearmain Boston, Mass.
Chas. A. Phelan & Co. Boston, Mass.
Proctor, Cook & Co. Boston, Mass.
F. A. Schirmer & Co. Boston, Mass.
Secor, Bell & Beckwith Toledo, Ohio
Stevenson & Co. New Haven, Conn.
J. W. Sparks & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y.
H. C. Wainwright & Co. Boston, Mass.
Whitney & Elwell Boston, Mass.

Through this association, clients receive prompt and accurate investment service in the securities of governments, municipalities, railroads, public utilities and industrial corporations.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

BOSTON PORTLAND PROVIDENCE — *Investment Securities* — *Founded in 1888* — NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT

Members of the New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges

iese notes, they said, could be paid off rough the sale of another issue at a much ower rate of interest. This, of course, is pinion only, but indications are that it is retty sound. But the fact that the railway ad to pay 7 per cent for its money means hat the public which loaned it got 7 per ent and a bargain.

In connection with this same issue of otes the opinion has been given that it epresented about the peak of the present oney situation. In other words, indicaons are that money will be lower; when oney is lower, the price of investments ill be higher. This may not all happen at nce, of course; it may, and probably will, ake quite a while, but there seems to be eneral agreement on the point that it is oing to happen. To buy sound securities ow before it does happen is an opportuity we may not have again. A certain ouse-owner figured it out this way reently: He had a house for which he asked 25,000. He received an offer of $22,000, nd accepted it, although it seemed pracically certain that by holding on two or hree years longer he could have got the rger amount. He did it because he figred that the income on $22,000 invested ow would be larger than what he could et from the $25,000 three years from now. Ie may be wrong, but probably not far rong.

We all want as much for our money as e can get. But we should never lose sight f the fact that safety is more important han high yield. What good is high yield or a little time, if we lose our principal? or if the principal is lost, all yield is lost ith it. The present is a time for caution, oo. There are many factors of uncertainty o be faced; things are upset and unsettled, nd proper investing of funds calls for xtreme caution. But there are good inestments to be had, which because of the ncertainty are all the cheaper; purely nvestment securities in many cases seem o present real opportunities; there is no uestion about the opportunity in Liberty onds. Securities with more or less specdative features can of course be had to ield extraordinarily high returns. But remember the saying about the bull, the bear, and the hog.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Can you tell me the earnings of the Utah Copper Company for the year 1919, the dividend it pays, and what the prospects are for 1920?

A. Utah Copper earned $5.08 a share in 1919, so that its dividend of $6 a share was not earned. Surplus, however, amounts to about $50,000,000.

Q. Will you send me a list of good preferred stocks, combining safety with good yield? I realize of course that preferred stocks are not as safe as bonds, but believe I can afford to run whatever risk is involved.

A. United States Steel.
Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent.
Reading First Preferred.
Norfolk and Western.
National Lead.
Sears Roebuck.
Central Leather.
Republic Iron and Steel.
United States Rubber First Preferred.
Union Pacific.
American Tobacco.
National Enameling and Stamping.
International Harvester of New Jersey.
Baldwin Locomotive.

Q. I have heard rumors to the effect that American Telephone and Telegraph is contemplating a reduction in its dividend. Is this so?

A. So far as we know, no such reduction is being considered. Earnings for last year were $10.04 a share, so that the $8 dividend was amply covered. Earnings were particularly good during that part of the year when the corporation had reverted to private ownership.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel

The "Playground of Europe"

Send for Packet No. 103, containing the Hotel Guide, descriptive booklets and maps, enclosing 10c postage.

SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS
241 Fifth Avenue, New York

ROUGH IT IN COLORADO

College graduate, age 26, thoroughly acquainted with Rocky Mountain National Park trails and fishing, and owning cabin near park, desires to organize small party of young men to "rough it" for whole or part of summer. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. References exchanged.
WALDO NORRIS, La Salle, Colorado.

Europe and the Battlefields
38 Tours—Exceptional Variety in Routes and Prices
American Travel Club, Box O, Wilmington, Del.

High Grade European Tour
Limited party sails June 23d. Experienced, cultured leadership. Miss Katherine Pantlind, 110 Morningside Drive, New York, N. Y.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
SEND A 2c. STAMP TO THE BANCROFT, WORCESTER, MASS., FOR COMPLETE ITINERARY OF NEW ENGLAND'S HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST & FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOTS. ADDRESS DEPT. O.

VISIT THE OLD WORLD

and witness there the dawn of a new age amid the ruins of war. Tours sailing June 19 and June 26, prices $625 and upward. Write for particulars.

THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

AIX-LES-BAINS
and
VICHY

Where climate, scenery, world-renowned baths, distinguished society, lend a charm found in few watering places.

Hotels famous for Hospitality and Comfort—Modern Bathing Establishments — Magnificent Casinos. Golf, Riding, Sailing, Driving, and all other Sports.

Secure Accommodations Now

Paris-Lyon and Mediterranee Railway
281 Fifth Ave., cor. 30th St., New York
Telephone Madison Square 9690

Tours and Travel

JAPAN
Are you interested in it?
If so, write to Secretary
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for 120-page Guide Book Free
When writing please mention "Outlook."

EUROPEAN TOURS
Motoring A Specialty
JAPAN · CHINA · ROUND THE WORLD
BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK TEL VANDERBILT 5348

EUROPE IS OPEN
$460 and Up
Cathedrals, Galleries, Lakes, Mountains. Exceptional arrangements for Paris and the Battlefields. Small parties with experienced leaders. Sail April, May, June, July.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, 80 Boylston St., Boston 11, Mass.

TRIP TO EUROPE FOR BOYS
Manager: Matthieu Jetteur, M.A., Asheville School, Asheville, N. C.
Directors: Jack Reardon, B.A., of Taft School; Theodore Johnson, M.A., of Bingham School; S. E. Culver, M.A., of Hotchkiss School.
Announcement on request to Mr. Jetteur.

EUROPE 1920
MODERATE-PRICED TOURS
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
1021 Little Building
Boston 11, Massachusetts

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS
EUROPE
EDUCATION-TRAVEL-RECREATION
PRICES MODERATE
1021 LITTLE BUILDING-BOSTON

Holidays in NORWAY
Land of the Midnight Sun. *Seventy years'* experience in planning tours thru this wonderful country. Sail June 24 and June 25. Send for booklet.
BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
506 Fifth Avenue, New York

Go to Europe at my expense by organizing a small party. Babcock's European Tours, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1900.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

"HIGHLANDS of ONTARIO" Hay Fever Unknown

One thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes, and Timagami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, etc. Write for free illustrated literature.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

C. G. Orttenburger, Desk "X"
907 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

A. B. Chown, Desk "X"
1270 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

The Wayside Inn
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

The Hillhurst
Norfolk, Connecticut
OPENS MAY 31st
Elevation 1,400 ft. Steam heat. Open fires. Electric light. Purest spring water. Booklet and rates on application. A. E. McLEAN, Propr.

Hotels and Resorts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Hamilton
14th & K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel
Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan $3.50 up daily; special rates by week. Booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

ENGLAND

HOGARTH HOSTEL
19 Queensberry Place, London
Close to South Kensington Tube Station
A RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, ARTISTS, STUDENTS AND REFINED WOMEN
Terms for Furnished Rooms with Breakfast and Dinner from $20 weekly
A few American Ladies will be received during the Summer. Apply to
Miss Mary Hogarth, 19 Queensberry Place, London, S.W. 7
Refer by permission to H. E. Hooper, President The Encyclopædia Britannica, 288 Fourth Avenue, New York.

MAINE

"The Firs" and "Camp Penobscot"
DEER ISLE, MAINE
Center of the Penobscot Bay Resort Region
INN, COTTAGES, TENTS
A Summer Home of Comfort and Refinement. Rates moderate. For the boys a camp equipment, supervised sports, and, if needed, special tutoring by expert instructors. Keep the family together. Rates and booklets, S. B. KNOWLTON, The Haverford School, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS Loon Lake, Maine. J. Lewis York, Prop.
Famous Rangeley region heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf, near-by boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

OGUNQUIT, MAINE
HIGH ROCK HOTEL
Near Beach and Pine Woods

THE OCEAN HOUSE, YORK BEACH, ME. Leading hotel. Fine location. All conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Comfortable and homelike. Golf, tennis, beautiful drives, bathing and fishing. Ideal spot for children. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world.
Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O'Connell-Costello-Mgt.

CAPE COD THE PINES
COTUIT, MASS.
Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. C. D. Crawford.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
OPENS JUNE 12. ELEVATION 1,400 FEET
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers
Winter Resort, **Princess Hotel, Bermuda**

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
THE LESLIE
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea.
OPENS JUNE 12, 1920
Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

WHITE HOUSE INN
91 Elm Street, Northampton, Mass.
Season July 1 to Sept. 8. Reservations may be made now. Detailed information upon application to Mrs. M. V. BURGESS.

CRESCENT INN
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Transient and Permanent Guests Accommodated
Exclusive Clientele
Open All Year
Quiet Location
Excellent Cuisine
Few minutes' walk from Smith College.

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

MOUNTAIN VIEW
43 West St., Northampton, Mass.
Season July 1 to Sept. 8
A beautiful mountain view from a wide porch
One of the best libraries in the State within two minutes' walk. Detailed information gladly sent on request. Mrs. O. S. BLAIR.

WILLIAMSTOWN
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE GREYLOCK
At the Western End of the Mohawk Trail
Open May 20th
SEND FOR COPY OF
"Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GRANLIDEN HOTEL
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Under New Management
Catering to a discriminating clientele.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Canoeing, Bathing, Fishing, Riding, Dancing
Cottages for rent. Booklet sent on request
New York Office: HOTEL SAN RAFAEL
65-69 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
J. Thomas Russell, Prop.

NEW JERSEY

The ENGLESIDE
Beach Haven, N. J.
Opens June 18. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.

SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

NEW YORK

HURRICANE LODGE
and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Season opens June 12th. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $21 to $35 per week. Special rates for season. Address K BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks At Keene Valley, N. Y. "Edgewood." Accom. 10. Private Affords fine fishing, golf, tennis and mt. climbing. Rates $18 to $21. Apply W. H. OTIS.

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB. Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required For circular of information address JOHN B BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York.

ADIRONDACKS
Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
Keene Valley, N. Y. Very heart of mts., spruces, and pines. 1,500 elevation. $15 a week and up Beautiful illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK.

Hotel Westminster
"1,000 Islands" and the Great North Country
Write for information and booklet to
Hotel Westminster, Alexandria Bay, New York

GOLDTHWAITE INN
On Great South Bay, Bellport, L. I.
Cool, comfortable, charming Family Resort Table supplied from own farm. Sports—sailing, fishing, ocean bathing, golf, tennis.

GRANT HOUSE
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Beautiful location. Accommodates 200 guests. Fine lawns and trees. Extensive verandas overlooking Berkshire Hills. Tennis, dancing, automobiling and bathing. Convenient to town of Catskill. Write for Booklet A.
STEDMAN & LOWNDES, Proprietors.

NEW GRANT HOUSE
Stamford, N. Y., in the Catskills
Famous for its cuisine, select clientage, and home atmosphere. Suites with private baths. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, swimming pool. Saddle horses. Booklet. E. L. JONES, Mgr.

Come to Camp Sacandaga On Lake Sacandaga
A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. Folder and terms upon application. Address CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

Mount Meenahga House
AND COTTAGES
A Beautiful Mountain Estate of 800 Acres within 100 miles of New York. Golf, tennis, etc. Miles of delightful walks and drives. Steam heat, open fires, private baths. **Furnished cottages, with board at main house.** Illustrated booklet. B. H. TERWILLIGER, Prop., P. O. Ellenville, N. Y.

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land
VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that
POINT O' WOODS, L. I.
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place? Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Supt., Point O' Woods, L. I.

HOTEL WANAKENA
WANAKENA, N. Y.
Heart of Adirondacks, on Cranberry Lake
Accommodates 125. Private baths. Best of everything. Write for rates. T. J. FLOOD.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Le Marquis
12 East 31st Street
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Bay, Jamestown, R. I. Thorndyke Hotel and nicely furnished Cottages, on the shore, at moderate rates. Booklets. P. H. HORGAN.

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

Mountain View Farm Danby, Vt.
Limited number boarders secluded hillside farm. Grand mtn. view, pure spring water, good table, fresh farm products, bathroom, large breezy rooms, pleasant walks. Motor trips available. Trout fishing. W. P. Dillingham.

HITCHCOCK FARM
An old-fashioned farm with modern improvements; beautiful scenery, good roads, good table. $14. Box 115, **Pittsford, Vt.**

WYOMING

WYOMING
Trapper Lodge
An all season stock ranch. Good water, table, fishing, and saddle horses. Camp OUTDOORS WITH COMFORT in the Big Horn Mountains. Address
WYMAN & SONS, Shell, Wyoming.

Apartments

Furnished Apartment
in New York City WANTED by two ladies for July for $75 rental. 2,071, Outlook.

Country Board

Wanted Adult Boarders on old-fashioned Virginia farm. Excellent cooking. Conveniences. Delightful spring and summer season. 2,111, Outlook.

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Vail's Sanatorium An exclusive resort in the beautiful Connecticut Valley. Massage, electricity, and baths. *Golf and tennis.* 3 resident physicians. Under successful management for 30 years. E. S. VAIL, M.D., Thompsonville, Ct.

Health Resorts

LINDEN The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

THE BETHESDA White Plains, N. Y.
A sanitarium for the invalid, the convalescent, and the aged. Address for terms ALICE GATES BUGBEE, M.D. Tel. 241.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

BELGRADE, MAINE
Quiet country home for tired nerves. Sleeping porch. Write for particulars. E. P. McKissick.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

For Rent—10-Room House
three baths, from June 15th to Sept. 15th. Two blocks from Sound. Christians preferred. 510 Park Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

NORFOLK, CONN.
Litchfield Hills, 1200 feet above sea
Modern house, furnished. Spring water, electric light, fine view. Ice-house filled. Garage. L. D. BULKLEY, 39 West 58th St., New York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE
TEN ROOMS, bath, running water, hot water heat, verandas, 1 acre, barn, icehouse, chicken-house. 1.5 miles N. Y. City. $5,000. LANE, West Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn.

MAINE

Belgrade Lakes, Me. SMALL CAMP
overlooking lake; boat, ice; terms reasonable. M. H. SMITH, 514 5th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent, Cottages in
BOOTHBAY HARBOR
also an 85-acre farm under good cultivation. 10-room house, barn, stable, silo and garage, large water front, near hotels and steamboat. An ideal place for summer school or colony. Apply M. A. PERKINS, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

CASTINE, ME.—Attractive Lodge
9 rooms, furnished. Large living-room, 2 fireplaces, 5 bedrooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets, 40-foot porch. Superb view Penobscot Bay. Season, $525. 2,089, Outlook.

To Rent On the lake, facing the mountains and in the pines, at
CENTER LOVELL, ME.
A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE (including bedding, table linen, and ordinary silver), containing five bedrooms, large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, kitchen and bathroom. One of the finest bathing beaches on the lake. Fine drinking water. $400 for season, ice included. Inquire of Miss M. H. ELLIS, 20 Roseland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Kennebunk Beach, Maine
For **Rent, Furnished.** Summer cottages, $500 to $1,000. Apply to Geo. J. Wentworth.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
Camp Caribou
Summer cottage on lake shore, facing mountains; large, fully furnished, seven chambers, hot and cold water, spring water, bathing. Through Pullmans to lake. Trout, salmon and togue. Daily mail. Rental $600, includes ice, fuel and complete equipment. For references, photographs and particulars address F. S. Snyder, 55 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

Seal Harbor Realty Co.
George L. Stebbins, Managing Director
Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Me.
Furnished Cottages for Rent
List on application

For Sale South Bristol, Maine **Furnished Bungalow.**
Lot of one acre. River and ocean view. Price $2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,628, Phila.

MASSACHUSETTS

At Manomet, Plymouth, Mass.
NEW FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET or FOR SALE. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplace. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 17, State House, Boston.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

FURNISHED RENTALS for the SUMMER IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS
WHEELER & TAYLOR, Great Barrington, Mass.

THE LINDENS
Sandwich, Cape Cod
Coast and countryside. Attractive Colonial house, on hill overlooking lake, 12 rooms, open fireplaces, paneling, electric light, modern improvements. Pure water. 8 acres, finest linden trees in the county. 1 mile from bay, 60 miles from Boston. Near village. Sale or rent. Opportunity. Miss ROBERTS, 1200 Madison Ave., New York.

DEDHAM, MASS. TO LET
for summer. $1,000. House with 5 master's, 3 maids', 4 baths, garage, 2 acres. J. Morrill.

FOR SALE—YOKUN BROOK FARM
NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS.
A real beauty spot, right in the heart of beautiful and convenient surroundings. On the state highway between Pittsfield and Lenox, just halfway, twenty-six acres, ten acres cleared land and sixteen highland and lowland, rocks and woods, a spring, a stream (Yokun Brook), a glen, site of an ancient mill, all kinds of ferns and wild flowers, all kinds of birds and harmless wild animals. The buildings are a seven-room camping out cottage built of heavy old timbers with a history, a garage and a summer house. Three miles to Pittsfield and three miles to Lenox, one mile to trolley line and one mile to Pittsfield Country Club. Real Berkshire scenery and views. Delightful neighbors near by. Price $10,000. Apply the owner,
GEORGE N. KINNELL, Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE CANAAN, N. H.
"Hustin Farm," Dutch Colonial House
practically new, 8 rooms, bath, lavatory, hardwood floors, running water, wired for electricity. Ideal for either farm or summer house. 125 acres of land divided equally—wood, pasturage, and farm. 500 sugar maples, 350 young apple trees. Large barn and ice-house. Price $5,500. For full particulars apply,
G. W. CHASE, 68 Oakley Rd., Belmont, Mass.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & CO., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

SUGAR HILL, New Hampshire, Attractive Bungalow 8 rooms and bath, furnished, beautifully located. **White Mountains.** For rent or sale. Wm. E. Satchell, Owner, 162 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the White Mountains For RENT
Furnished House of twelve rooms, two baths, beautifully situated in spacious grounds. Splendid view of two mountain ranges. Hardwood floors, electric lights. Garage, ice, garden plot. Photos. 2,081, Outlook.

NEW JERSEY

Exceptional Opportunity At reasonable rent for summer season, on North Shrewsbury River, well-furnished house, six bedrooms, modern improvements, garage, private dock. Apply E. A. Starks, 114 Liberty St., New York City, Tel. 2571 Rector, or Allaire & Son, Red Bank, N. J.

SUPERIOR FARM For Sale
210 acres, 15 acres woodland connected
Wallkill River Valley, Sparta, N. J.
Capacious buildings. Ten-room dwelling. Five minutes' walk from railroad station and creamery. Two large apple orchards. Other fruit. Fine fish pond. Spring water in many fields. Driven well 255 feet deep. Fine scenery.
F. C. EASTON, Sparta, N. J.

BARGAIN For sale, quaint prerevolutionary farm house. Hand carved mantels, cupboards. Artists would appreciate. 16 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat; 74 acres, orchards, walled garden, garage, cottage, modernized farm buildings. 50 minutes from New York. C. M. GAY, Wyckoff, N. J.

NEW YORK

Cooperstown, N. Y. 9-ROOM modern house, well furnished; fireplaces, large, airy rooms and piazzas. Full view of Otsego Lake. Will rent monthly or by season. 2,073, Outlook.

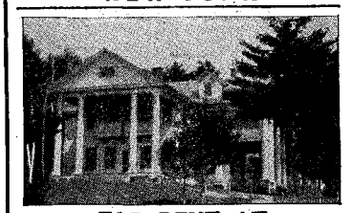
For Rent Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Cottage house—7 rooms and bath. Best location. References required. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT on LAKE GEORGE
Furnished Cottages and Bungalows
Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing.
Glenburnie Co., Glenburnie, N. Y.

An Out of Door School for Sale in Westchester Co. Established 14 years. Equipment separate. Bungalow classroom, garage, etc. Pleasant surroundings. Very large house, could be used as an indoor school in conjunction with the Out of Doors. For full particulars address 2,015, Outlook.

Real Estate

NEW YORK



FOR RENT AT
Glenburnie-on-Lake George
New York
New Colonial home of 12 rooms and 3 baths, attractively furnished, modern and improved. Supplied with pure spring water. Garage, garden. Overlooks lake and mountains. Also several smaller furnished cottages. 9-hole golf course, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing.
Address HENRY L. MUSSNER,
524 William St., East Orange, N. J.

VERMONT

TO RENT "Appleboughs," Woodstock, Vt.
Picturesque old house, refurnished. Two baths, garage, fireplaces, woods, brook. Address Dr. Brackett, 166 Newbury St., Boston.

FOR SALE—Camp with Bungalow
6-foot fireplace, 81 acres of timber, brook, blackberries. $1,500. Address 2,109, Outlook.

AGENTS WANTED

INSYDE TIRES—inner armor for automobile tires; prevent punctures and blowouts; double tire mileage. Liberal profits. Details free. American Accessories Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. 127.

AGENTS: $120 weekly. Automobile owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. *Saves ten times its cost. Sensational* sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. $26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Dept. 46, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Young man, instructor in private or large public school, who desires to become associated as partner in first-class boys' camp. Must be in position to secure boys. No capital needed. 8,356, Outlook.

MANUSCRIPTS

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. *Submit MSS. or write* Literary Bureau, 325, Hannibal, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE as working supervisor to direct care of twenty babies and train nursery maids. Troy Orphan Asylum, 100 Spring Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Business Situations

WANTED, at settlement house (Neighborhood Club) in Boston, young man with experience in and love for work among boys. Neighborhood residence necessary. Please reply, inclosing references, to P. O. Box 2,682, Boston, Mass.

WRITE photoplays: $25–$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

RAILWAY traffic inspectors earn from $110 to $200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Two young ladies as waitresses in tea room near New York City. Conditions and salary attractive. 8,360, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, family of three adults. In replying please state qualifications and salary expected. K., 311 W. Hansbury St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Well-bred woman as nursery governess for two schoolboys, 6 and 5, and little girl of 3. Protestant, English preferred. References necessary. Salary $60. Mrs. E. H. Raymond, Jr., New Canaan, Conn.

MATRON, assistant cottage, modern institution for girls. Ideal surroundings. Salary $45 and maintenance. Knowledge of housekeeping desirable. Character references essential. Box 287, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, family two ladies, comfortable suburban home. Box 259, Chatham, N. J.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, governesses, secretaries, companions, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Providence. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, at All Saints' School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, teacher of French and Spanish. Trained and experienced. 8,339, Outlook.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POMFRET COUNTRY ESTATE

A WELL equipped estate of 450 acres in Pomfret, situated among the beautiful Connecticut hills, possessing all the requirements and facilities of an ideal country residence. The mansion house of 20 rooms is attractively set amid lawn and shrubbery while well laid out roads through the grounds and quaint cobblestone lodge add to its general charm.

There is a wide expanse of rolling wooded country on all sides. The mansion has open fireplaces, wide piazzas, modern equipment and is finished throughout in hard wood. There are greenhouses, dwelling for the head farmer and florist, adequate barns and other structures. Included in the estate are 4 cottage houses on the main street, and also an adjoining farm of 75 acres and buildings, bringing the total acreage to 525. The estate is on the main road between Boston and New York and is three miles from Putnam. It is particularly easy of access from all points between Boston and New York. Price, $75,000. Brokers to receive full commission.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY, Providence, R. I.

Worn the World Over

For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old but makes many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.

GEORGE FROST CO., *Makers*, BOSTON

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

Shaving comfort at last!

RESINOL SHAVING STICK

A Music Question Answered

Are there any new religious songs that grapple the vital problems of the Church in this day of reconstruction?

Yes;—such songs will be found in a book just off press entitled

HYMNS FOR TODAY

edited by J. H. Fillmore and a number of experts in hymnology. It is a general purpose hymnal for the use of Graded Sunday Schools, Churches, Social and Patriotic Meetings.

The price of the present edition is $75 per hundred. Future editions subject to change in price. Sample copy sent for examination.

A complete Orchestration is being prepared which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the music.

Fillmore Music House, 530 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Double the Use of Every Electric Socket in Every Room

Use any electrical appliance without loss of light and without inconvenience.

"Every wired home needs three or more"

The Leading Plug

Millions in use, making electricity more convenient.

At your Dealer's

3 for $3.50 OR $1.25 EACH

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

Chicago
New York San Francisco

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

THE Edwards Teachers Bureau, Grand Cane, La., needs experienced teachers for remunerative positions. No position, no fee.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE registered nurse desires position with invalid wishing to travel or spending the summer at a health or summer resort. References. Address L. A. Hamilton, 218 Market St., Mt. Union, Pa.

Business Situations

WANTED, with bank, industrial firm furnishing opportunity advancement, situation by man, 27, married, college graduate, two years officer army, two years high school teacher. Student accounting. Typist. 8,317, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, university graduate, two years' architectural training, available latter part of June for foreign traveling position. Reading, writing knowledge of Spanish, French, German. Give particulars in first letter. 8,346, Outlook.

YOUNG Spanish teacher wishes opportunity to travel as secretary or governess in Spanish-speaking country for the summer. 8,340, Outlook.

SECRETARIAL position desired in school or institution; normal graduate. Experienced typist, stenographer. 8,373, Outlook.

COLLEGE student wants position as chauffeur during summer vacation, or other agreeable outdoor work. 8,374, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HIGH school teacher desires position for summer in camp, cafeteria, or private family. Willing to work, outdoors preferred. 8,291, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse, going to England, will give service as nurse or maid in return for fare. Good traveler. References. Elizabeth Watkins, Chestnut Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COLLEGE graduate wishes position as companion or governess. Will travel. 8,298, Outlook.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter, highly trained, secretary or companion. Will travel. 8,301, Outlook.

LADY, congenial, French, English, fond of gardening, wishes summer position as companion or teacher. 8,310, Outlook.

WANTED, by educated and experienced woman, position as companion or mother's helper. References exchanged. 8,348, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position after July 1 as companion to elderly lady. Accomplished as reader. Accustomed to highest social life. References. 8,358, Outlook.

HOME assistant, companion, school-children, lady. Well educated, trustworthy Protestant. Neat sewer. Country. Experienced traveler. 8,366, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman as secretary or companion. Will travel. References. 8,353, Outlook.

TEACHER wants position as traveling companion on European tour. 8,337, Outlook.

YOUNG cultured woman as companion for summer. References. 8,342, Outlook.

A Protestant woman would like charge of gentleman's home where servants are maintained. Capable of taking entire charge. Can furnish cook who has been with her 17 years. Best of references. 8,334, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER girls' school (Middle West) for number years desires change. Experienced buying supplies, managing servants. Good executive. 8,338, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. Educated young woman desires position for the summer. Available June 15. References exchanged. 8,359, Outlook.

POSITION for July and August wanted by college graduate as private secretary, companion, governess. 8,257, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position for summer as companion or tutor. French, German, music. Will travel. 8,352, Outlook.

NURSE—Trained nurse, speaking French, would like semi-invalid or child wishing to go to Europe. Terms reasonable. Best of references. 8,367, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

ONE or more boys for traveling. Swedish expert masseur, nurse, and trainer, 50 years old, would like to take charge of party or invalid for traveling. 8,375, Outlook.

YOUNG college student desires position as chauffeur-companion for summer. Jersey shore preferred. 8,332, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THREE French girls, Vassar student assistants, would like summer positions tutoring in summer school, camp, or family. 8,368, Outlook.

GOVERNESS or companion-secretary, American, desires position. Can tutor children over seven or take charge of household for elderly person or couple. Highest references. 8,369, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman will tutor children during summer months. References. 8,354, Outlook.

CAPABLE college girl wants position as governess or companion for summer. EXPERIENCED with children. EXCELLENT references. 8,351, Outlook.

CAPABLE university graduate desires engagement for summer as instructress or secretary. Address Gretchen H. Lee, 1610-A Division St., Nashville, Tenn.

FRENCH teacher wishes to exchange French lessons for home during summer months. Preferably mountains. Mlle. Blanc, 18 Newbury St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes position as resident teacher, companion, or chaperon. Accustomed to traveling. Especially successful with backward children. 8,362, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher and chaperon desires position for summer. Will act as companion. Excellent references. 8,341, Outlook.

ENGLISH governess desires position (in any capacity) for June, July, August, September. Miss Noble, Orange, Virginia.

VOCAL teacher, endorsed, desires position in city boarding-school. 8,335, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, experienced teacher of college preparatory English and Latin, desires summer position. 8,331, Outlook.

YOUNG man, teacher, ex-naval radio man, wishes summer position, whole or part season, anywhere. Box 552 Freehold, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

FRENCH girl, student Knox College, desiring to travel in America, would teach children during summer months. Reasonable salary. 8,345, Outlook.

WIDOW, college educated and accomplished musician, seeks position as camp hostess or instructor voice, piano, theory, in girls' camp for summer. 8,344, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher with special interest in nature study desires position for summer months. Out-of-door work preferred. Martha Munson, Windham, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEDICAL STUDENT and wife will take two boys eight to ten at summer cottage in Michigan from June till October. $20 per week each. Personal interview and best of references required. 8,349, Outlook.

PARENTS—My weekly WAKE-UP letters to a backward youth were instigated by the treasurer of a millionaire corporation. Have you a boy problem? Address "Psychologist," 8,280, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

MRS. Hutcheson, 45 E. 82d, after personal experience, highly recommends lady teacher from Columbia University for elementary subjects with children, for summer traveling with family or living in their country home. Attractive, fine personality, understanding children wonderfully. Reply Miss M. B. L., 324 West 103d, Apartment 2A, New York.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

MULLER-Walle branch training class for teachers of lip-reading. Beginning July 5. Summer Schools, Chautauqua, N. Y.

FOR ADOPTION—Boy and girl or boy between three and five years old. Exceptional opportunity in Christian family of ample means. 8,299, Outlook.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W, Pawling, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Readers of
The Outlook

The Outlook is anxious to secure for epublication the most representative :artoons. We want the cartoons which :ppeal to our readers as vital expres-ions of popular movements and public)pinion. Won't you help us in our ffort to secure such cartoons by cutting)ut the strongest drawings of cartoon-sts in your local papers and pasting one)f the attached coupons on the back of :ach clipping. Then send your selection o the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook.

The Outlook is equally anxious to ecure unusual news photographs; pho-ographs which cannot be secured from he commercial photographers. If you ave any photographs of local objects r events which appeal to you as of nore than local interest, we hope you, s a friend and reader of The Outlook, will send them along to the Photograph Editor of The Outlook. Fill out and ttach a coupon to the back of each hotograph you desire to submit.

As an experiment we propose publish-ng these photograph and cartoon cou-ons in successive issues of The Outlook or a period of some weeks. No car-oons or photographs will be considered vhich are sent to us otherwise than in ccordance with this notice. We are orced to make this a rigid rule as only y this method can we assure to our eaders and friends that their photo-raphs will be properly cared for and heir cartoons given attention in the rder of their arrival. We will pay for uch cartoons and photographs as we se in accordance with the agreements rinted on the coupons.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.
381 Fourth Ave., New York City

To the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook:

The attached cartoon is clipped from the ..... of the following date..... If it is the first clipping of this cartoon to reach The Outlook and is considered worthy of republication, I will accept One Dollar as payment in full for my service in bringing this cartoon to the attention of The Outlook. I agree that if it does not meet the above conditions this cartoon will not be returned nor will its receipt be acknowledged.

Name.....

Address.....

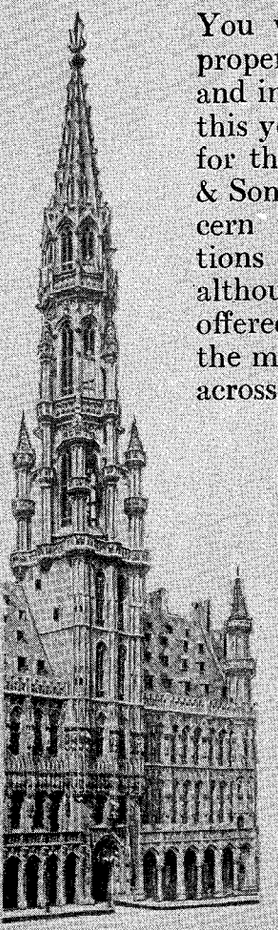
To the Photograph Editor of The Outlook:

The attached photograph is the property of the undersigned and is submitted for publication in The Outlook. Postage is enclosed for its return if unavailable. It is my understanding that The Outlook agrees to pay $3 for this photograph if reproduced as a half-page cut, or smaller, and $5 if reproduced in larger size than a half page. Enclosed herewith is a brief account of the object or event depicted in the attached photograph, which The Outlook is at liberty to use as it sees fit. My name and address are as follows:

Name.....

Address.....

Europe this year



You will hear rumors of a lack of proper accommodations in the hotels and in transportation service abroad this year. There is some foundation for these, but patrons of Thos. Cook & Son need give themselves no concern regarding either accommodations or service on the other side, although the unusual opportunities offered this year for seeing history in the making will draw great numbers across the Atlantic.

Our large and widespread organization, giving us unequalled facilities for anticipating just such difficulties as this, has long since reserved the best for those accustomed to having the utmost in comfort and convenience through the Cook Travel Service.

Write us of your tentative plans and we can suggest itineraries and schedules that will bring you the real travel comfort and enjoyment that should be yours this summer.

Thos. Cook & Son, New York

Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Los Angeles Montreal Toronto

SONGS of LIBERTY
Principles of Real Americanism in Song
Send 35c today for a postpaid trial copy
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 156 Fifth Ave., New York

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL
North Asbury Park N. J.

The Ideal Resort Hotel
OPENS JUNE 19TH
Directly on ocean. All outside rooms; hot and cold salt water in bathrooms.
Most Luxurious Grill
service a la carte and dancing—largest and most beautiful on the Jersey Coast. Ideal for motorists.
SHERMAN DENNIS, Manager
New York Office, 8 West 40th Street
Phone Vanderbilt 2290

CUNARD ANCHOR
FAST REGULAR EXPRESS SERVICES by
IMPERATOR AQUITANIA
MAURETANIA K. A. VICTORIA
CARMANIA CARONIA
ROYAL GEORGE PANNONIA
SAXONIA COLUMBIA
ITALIA
To British Isles, Continent, Mediterranean and Levant
Schedules on Application
21-24 State St., New York City
or Branches and Agencies
TO EUROPE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OPENING UP OF THE WEST AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR APPEALED TO W. L. DOUGLAS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS PLY HIS TRADE

ACCORDINGLY HE JOURNEYED ACROSS THE PLAINS AND LOCATED IN BLACK HAWK, COLORADO, WHERE HE CONTINUED HIS CHOSEN VOCATION OF SHOEMAKING

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
167 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

After Shaving

Keep at hand the one universally endorsed lotion for soothing, cooling and quickly healing the skin. There's unique comfort in using Hinds Cream for an after-shave finish and for chapping, sunburn or windburn. It does accomplish all it claims to do in a simple way—just a little poured in the palm and applied *gently* with the fingers— a minute or two, and you're through.

FOR TRIAL: Be sure to enclose amount required, but *do not send foreign stamps or foreign money.* Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 5c. Either Cold or Disappearing Cream 5c. Talcum 2c. Face Powder, sample 2c; trial size 15c. Trial Cake Soap 8c.

Attractive Week-End Box, 50c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling throughout the world. Mailed postpaid, in U. S. A. from laboratory if not easily obtainable.

A. S. HINDS, 257 West St., Portland, Me.

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream

BY THE WAY

"No man was ever elected President," says the Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer," "whose name did not contain at least fou letters, and there were but two instances o that—Polk and Taft." The names of seve Presidents have ended with son, and, may be added, one of the prominent can didates for the Presidency to-day has thi precedent at least in his favor. Washing ton had the longest name of any Pres dent. Seventeen Presidents had only on Christian name; eight were favored wit "double-barreled" names. Three Pres dents had names beginning with H—th two Harrisons and Hayes; three with J— Jefferson, Jackson, Johnson; three with M —Madison, Monroe, McKinley; three wit T—Tyler, Taylor, and Taft. The letter S which is the initial of the largest family numerically, in the country—Smith—is no represented in the list of Presidents.

Civilian flying in England, a newspape report states, has been comparatively fre from accidents recently. In a total of mor than 35,000 flights in the last six month of 1919 only eighteen accidents occurre Four of these resulted in deaths, but i five of the crashes no one was injure The total score shows that 1,960 flight were made successfully for every acciden that happened.

The Olympic Games to be held at Ant werp this summer will constitute th Seventh Olympiad. The last Olympi Games were held at Stockholm in 191 It is interesting to recall that at thos games, in the track and field events, th United States won 80 points; Sweden, 30 Finland, 29; Great Britain, 15; Canada, 8 South Africa, 5; Greece, 4; Germany, 4 France, 4; Italy, 1; and Hungary, 1.

A Washington newspaper corresponden tells of a Mrs. Malaprop who once amuse the capital with her mistakes. She went around asking people to sign a "red robin" (meaning a round robin); spoke of he trip through the "Valley of Gethsemane" when she meant the Yosemite; and said "I've been in the mountains, and, do yo know, I jumped from rock to rock just lik a shamrock!"

The linguistic mixups noted above hav a parallel in the malapropism recorded b a subscriber who says that in a debate i her class-room a boy waxed eloquent ove the miseries of the starving Austrians "I have suffered the pangs of hunger my self," he said, "but I have never bee emancipated like those poor Viennes children."

"Pieces of eight," those fascinating Span ish coins of Armada times, are being gath ered from the deeps of Tobermory Bay Scotland, according to English papers They are treasure-trove from a Spanish galleon that went down in 1588 with 35 people and £300,000 in specie. Much o this treasure it is hoped may be recovered though the expectations of the companie formed to salvage the treasure of sunke ships have usually met with disappointment

Americans are hearing something of th shortage of paper, but Europe is in muc greater straits as to this commodity tha we. French newspapers, it is reported, ar now restricted to four pages daily, whil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

new books are almost a minus quantity. Schools and colleges are having difficulty, it is said, in finding sufficient text-books for their students.

Lovers of the picturesque may still find their objective in Spain at least. During Holy Week, despatches say, the Royal Palace at Madrid was the scene of ceremonies in which grandees and titled personages attended in full regalia, and ladies wore white mantillas covering their heads, while, in contrast, the Queen washed the feet of twelve beggar women and the King performed the same office for twelve blind men.

Among the novelties at a recent horse show in Denver was an automobile, bedecked with a horse's head and tail, which was used for hurdle-jumping. It ran up an incline at high speed, rose into the air, jumped a hurdle, and came down on another incline twelve feet away. The feat is said to have attracted great attention and no injury was done to the car.

"When I took charge of the 'Shelby County Herald' a few years ago as editor," says Mr. J. L. O'Bryen, as reported in the "American Printer," "I started out with a column of short paragraphs of homespun philosophy. One fellow in the northern part of the State began helping himself to these and ran them as original. I wrote him a letter suggesting that he might give us credit now and then. His reply was prompt. 'A thousand pardons, Friend O'Bryen,' he wrote, 'but the things we've been stealing from your paper were so darned clever we supposed you'd stolen them from somebody else.'"

Here are a few examples of current European humor:

From "Karikaturen," of Christiania:

Absent-minded Professor (half-way through the service)—"I thought there was something wrong. This is not the girl I want to marry."

Another from "Karikaturen:"

He (affectionately)—"You are far too good for me."

She (absent-mindedly)—"I know it. But you were the best I could get."

From "Tyrihans," of Christiania:

"A teacher wished to visit the mother of one of her pupils. The tenement was a fairly long walk away, and on arriving there the teacher asked a small boy if he knew where Nils Andersen's mother lived.

"'Yes,' said the boy, 'I will show you.'

"Up they mounted until they came to the fifth story, and there the boy pointed to a door.

"'That's it!' he said.

"'Thank you,' replied the teacher. 'Do you think Mrs. Andersen is in?'

"'Oh, no,' said the boy; 'she is down in the yard with the other women.'"

Also from "Tyrihans:"

"Daddy, who was Hamlet?"

Father—"Aren't you ashamed of such ignorance at your age? Bring me a Bible and I'll soon show you who he was."

From the "World," of London:

He—"Do you believe that awful story about Mrs. Surbiton-Jones?"

She—"Yes, what is it?"

Also from the "World:"

Apologetic Guest (meeting hostess on street)—"By Jove!—oh!—completely forgot your party last Thursday, Mrs. de Bluff—er—awfully sorry."

Hostess—"Oh! Weren't you there?"

THE National Scrap Books with flat, unbreakable backs, strong manila paper and canvas bindings will give a life-time of service and be in good condition to hand down to the next generation for reference.

THERE are numerous uses for National Flat Back Scrap Books in every office system. No other filing scheme can equal the Scrap Book for permanent preservation of pictures, clippings and documents.

Order National Scrap Books from stationers who sell National Bound and Loose Leaf Devices

Send for free copy of "GOOD RULES FOR BOOKKEEPERS"

NATIONAL BLANK BOOK CO., 20 Riverside, Holyoke, Mass.

To Soften Your Beard

To Shave Easier, Quicker, Better

Shavaid, a new scientific preparation, will make your daily shave a pleasure. Use Shavaid before lathering. It softens the beard instantly. No rubbing in. No hot water.

Home shaving is being revolutionized by this new way of softening the beard. It means an easier, quicker, more comfortable shave.

Shavaid, applied to the dry beard, softens it instantly. It makes the razor "take hold." It does away with all "pull." And it soothes the tender skin.

Simply apply a thin coating of Shavaid to the dry beard. Then apply your favorite lather. The lather stays moist and creamy.

Shave as close as you like. The old drawn, burning sensation is gone.

Shavaid makes your face feel cool and comfortable.

The daily use of Shavaid will keep your skin smooth and firm, free from the tenderness and excessive dryness which are caused by hot water and rubbing in.

Minor skin eruptions and abrasions yield quickly to Shavaid's soothing, healing influence.

B&B

Shavaid

In 50-Cent Tubes—Buy From Your Druggist

BAUER & BLACK Chicago New York Toronto

Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS

of Practical Beauty

FOR THE SUMMER HOME OR YACHT

Today the linen market is probably at its most critical phase—the future is most dubious—prices are steadily increasing. But despite these conditions we have just received from Scotland and Ireland fresh shipments of beautiful, durable Table Cloths and Napkins, at really moderate prices. The fact that we placed these orders nearly a year ago, accounts for the most unusual values.

The collection will be of the most timely interest to those seeking to furnish their country residences.

Write for Spring and Summer Catalogue No. 35

James McCutcheon & Co.

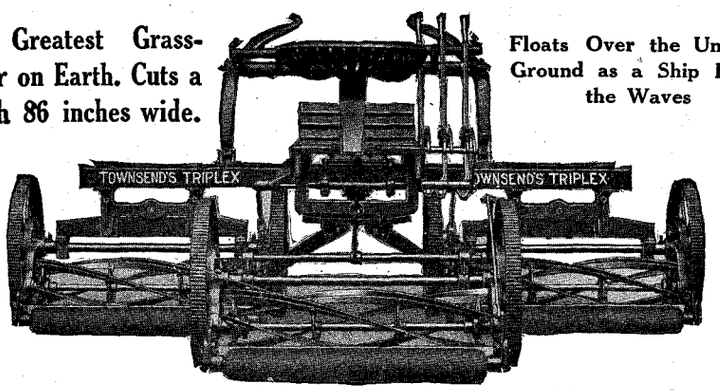
"The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America"

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., New York

TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest Grass-cutter on Earth. Cuts a Swath 86 inches wide.

Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves



Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX MOWER will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost. Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horsedrawn mowers with three horses and three men. One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level, and the third paring a hollow. Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime nor crush out its life between hot rollers and hard hot ground in summer as does the motor mower.

Send for Catalogue illustrating all types of TOWNSEND MOWERS

S. P. TOWNSEND & CO., 28 CENTRAL AVE., ORANGE, N. J.

THE BLACK SUNBONNET

BY ANN COBB

Author of "Kentucky Mountain Rhymes" and Other Poems

Cynthy, don't quarrel at your granny's sunbonnet,
Hit's like a well-tried friend.
Allus did suit this old head, kindly,
And will, too, till the end.

Never would enjoy myself at funeral occasions
In any other gear;
'Way back yonder when I was raised they wore 'em
The same, year after year.

I don't quarrel at the sorry contraptions
Maids wear nowadays.
Cover your face with a posy-basket,
But leave me my old ways!

THE HERO OF KUT

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM

A descendant of the famous Lord Townshend who fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and himself heir to the marquessate, General Townshend set himself from boyhood to maintain the fighting traditions of his family. His military career has been one long record of active service in every part of the world. Engaged first in the Nile Expedition of 1884–5, Townshend next took part in the fighting on the North-west frontier of India in 1891–2, when he leaped into fame as commander of the escort of the British Agent during the siege of Chitral. He fought in the Sudan Expedition of 1898, and served on the Staff in the South African War.

The outbreak of the Great War found him in command of a division in India, longing to be at the front in France, but destined, as events turned out, to win greater fame in Mesopotamia. All accounts agree as to the masterly strategy with which he defeated Nur-ed-Din Pasha at Kut-el-Amara, and subsequently fought the battle of Ctesiphon. Those two battles and his heroic endurance of the long siege of Kut have given his name a permanent place in the annals of the British army.

He has just published through the James A. McCann Company, of New York, a book under the title of "My Campaign."

Townshend has always attributed his success as a soldier to his constant study of the campaigns of Napoleon, a practice which he has long followed, for a regular period of every day, wherever he has happened to be serving. He has mastered the Napoleonic battlefields at first hand, and is an ardent collector of Napoleonic literature and relics. Every one who knows him is familiar with the sight of the paraphernalia of his studies in peace time—the text-books and maps, spread on the ground or on an enormous table, to which he devotes his morning hours.

But Townshend possesses other qualities besides his zeal for his profession. In London and Paris he is nearly as well known in the world of playwrights and actors as in the world of soldiers. He can sing a good song and tell a good story. Like Baden-Powell, the hero of another famous siege, he is certain to have kept his gallant troops alert and interested during the long period of waiting for the relief which never came.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Three great fears that haunt the fireside

THREE great fears walk with men from their offices to their homes, and sit with them by their firesides at night.

They are as old as the race; and yet new in the experience of every individual member of it.

They break rudely into conversations of husbands and wives, causing sudden silences. They thrust themselves between the faces of men and their little ones with quick stabs of apprehension.

Three gnawing fears:
—the fear of the loss of health
—the fear of the loss of the job
—the fear of a dependent old age.

Youth laughs at all three fears. Health seems boundless then; the job a mere game; and old age lost in the far, dim future.

The fear that seems foolish at 21 is very real at 35

BUT many a man comes to himself with a start in his early thirties or forties.

"I am not progressing as fast as I ought," he says to himself. "Other men are passing me." And he begins to ask very earnestly: "Where am I going to be ten years from now?"

In such a mental attitude men turn in large numbers to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

For this is a distinguishing characteristic of the Institute—a fact which makes it unique among the forces of business training.

The men who turn to it are not boys; their average age is a little over thirty; and eighty-five per cent of them are married.

They are attracted to the Institute as it enables them thru the teaching of all the fundamentals of business to safeguard themselves against two of the Three Great Fears—loss of a job and dependent old age.

For years the Institute has devoted itself exclusively to the single work of training men for higher executive positions in business—the positions that demand a knowledge of the fundamentals that underlie all business—the positions which banish the fear of the loss of a job or dependent old age.

The Institute offers no training for specialized tasks of narrow opportunity. It has only one course of executive training.

The kind of men enrolled

THE proof of the Institute's power is found in the men who are now moving forward to larger success with the help of its training. Among its thousands of subscribers are such men as H. F. Harris, President and General Manager of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation; William D'Arcy, former President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Stephen B. Mambert, Vice-President Thomas A. Edison Industries; I. C. L. Fish, Professor of Railway Engineering, Stanford University; John G. Wood, President Midwest Engine Company; and scores of others gladly testify as to the value of the Institute and Service.

At least you owe it to yourself to investigate

IF you are in your twenties, or thirties, or forties, it lies within your power to give yourself the kind of training that will banish fear.

The fear of the breakdown that so often comes from the futile struggle in a monotonous position need never trouble you. You may lift yourself forever out of the class of men of whom there are too many into the class for whom the demand always exceeds the supply.

An institute that can help you do this—that has proved its help in thousands of other lives—is worth your investigation at least.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

TO make investigation very easy the Alexander Hamilton Institute has published a 116-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business." To thousands of men it has proved the great turning point; it contains valuable information, and is worth an evening of any man's time. It is free; and will be sent entirely without obligation. It is the first step in the banishment of fear; send for your copy now.

Alexander Hamilton Institute
393 Astor Place, New York City

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business" without obligation.

Name.....
Print here

Business Address.....

.....

Business Position.....

© A H I 1920

THE OUTLOOK. May 19, 1920. Volume 125, Number 3. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $5.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED